

Kinnock and unions in deal to weaken left

Support over reselection is the price of power

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock has forged a deal with the trade unions so that his plans for weakening the influence of the far left on the Labour Party can be put into practice within three months.

The unions are expected to be allowed a continued voice in the selection of Labour's parliamentary candidates in return for their support for Mr Kinnock's plans to give all party members a vote in the process.

Labour's national executive agreed yesterday at its first meeting since the general election on a timetable which should allow the controversial changes to the party's constitution to be passed at the annual party conference in September.

But the move will be vehemently opposed by party activists and the price will be a guaranteed percentage of the vote for the unions in each constituency when candidates are selected and MPs re-elected.

Under the system likely to be agreed by the executive the

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selections will be carried out by an electoral college of the unions and local party members.

Labour's leader is already chosen by an electoral college.

The unions had been unhappy about plans to introduce a straight one-member one-vote system because it would have meant that the influence they have exercised over candidate selection through the general management committees of local parties would have vanished.

Both Mr John Evans, who chaired the internal working party on constitutional changes, and Mr Larry Whitty, the general secretary, said that the system remained an option along with the plan for an electoral college. Mr Evans said that he would be happy with either.

But it emerged later that Mr Kinnock, who spoke, as he has always done, of widening the franchise rather than one-member one-vote, favoured an electoral college that would enable the choice of candidates to be taken out of the hands of often unrepresentative cliques on general management committees, while giving the unions their traditional influence and continuing link with the Labour Party at local level.

Under the plan party members will either cast their votes by postal ballot, a move strongly criticized again yesterday by Mr Ken Livingstone, or by using ballot boxes at branch meetings.

The details have yet to be worked out but it is expected that trade unions will exert as much influence on each general management committee as they do today.

Union members paying the political levy to the Labour Party would take part in making decisions at meetings of their union branches.

The changes will be complex but Mr Evans and Mr Whitty said that the new rules would be adopted at this year's conference, well in time for the next round of reselection faced by MPs.

The national executive conducted a two-hour preliminary inquest on the election defeat and was in general agreement that the campaign had been well fought by Labour but that the party must now broaden its appeal.

To that end it was agreed that the national executive and the shadow cabinet should meet for a weekend summit in November to reassess the party's values and strategy as the first step of its planning for the next general election.

The inquest was said by participants later to have been frank and constructive. Mr Michael Meacher, a noted left winger, spoke of the need for Labour to break out of its traditional class base by appealing to newly skilled workers, people who owned their own homes and people who were not members of trade unions.

Members criticized the party for not being effective enough in putting across its position on some issues, particularly over the party's taxation plans which dogged Labour during the latter days of the campaign.

The executive was told that economics would be needed to help the party out of its serious financial position, which has worsened because of the election. Redundancies are not ruled out.

SDP MPs oppose Alliance merger

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Relations between the Liberal Party and the SDP sank to a new low yesterday as the SDP MPs effectively recommended that their party's 60,000 members reject a full merger with the Liberals and opt for some kind of federal structure between the two parties under a single leader.

Leading Liberals retaliated immediately, by saying that the proposals made by the Dr David Owen's four SDP parliamentary colleagues with his backing, were unworkable and would not convince the public or withstand the pressures of daily political life.

Senior figures in both parties are now seriously concerned for the future of the Alliance as the wrangling grows increasingly bitter.

The Liberals, and SDP supporters of a full merger between the parties, were angry yesterday with what they regard as the loaded question which the SDP MPs are recommending should be put to their party members.

Dr Owen and his MPs are equally angry at what they regard as the attempt by the Liberals, with the support of

Mr Roy Jenkins, Mrs Shirley Williams and Mr Bill Rodgers, to bounce them into a merger.

The motion to be tabled for the SDP National Committee on Monday by Mr John Cartwright, Mr Robert MacLennan, Mr Charles Kennedy and Mrs Rosie Barnes will ask the committee to say that it is not reasonable for the SDP to be presented with a straight choice between merger and separation of the two Alliance parties - precisely the choice which Mr David Aton, the Liberal Chief Whip, has been outlining with the support of Mr David Steel.

The resolution backed by the four SDP MPs proposes an immediate ballot of party members.

The ballot paper proposed would ask them "1: Do you want the National Committee to negotiate a closer constitutional framework for the Alliance which preserves the identity of the SDP as a separate party?" or "2: Do you want the National Committee to seek a total merger of the SDP with the Liberal Party?"

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Samir Ibrahim, aged eight (left), and Bilal Shabib, aged seven, who were rescued from a Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon through the efforts of Dr Pauline Cutting and Jimmy Savile, at Stoke Mandeville Hospital yesterday. They had both been paralysed after being shot through the spine. (Photograph: Stephen Markeson)

Child specialist defends Cleveland decisions

By Peter Davenport

The doctor at the centre of the controversy surrounding a huge increase in cases of alleged sexual abuse of children by their parents in Cleveland last night defended her actions.

Dr Marietta Higgs, a consultant paediatrician at the Middlesbrough General Hospital, was speaking as social services officials announced a five-point emergency package of new measures to cope with the sudden upsurge in cases which were "stretching resources to the limit".

It was also disclosed last night that a further five children had been put under place of safety orders and taken from their families in the last 24 hours bringing the total to 202 since May. Last year the total was only 30.

Dr Higgs, aged 38, and a mother of five children, said: "It is important to realize that the children who have been taken into care this year are from the whole of Cleveland and not just the South Tees district and relate to all forms of child abuse including physical and emotional as well as sexual."

"Cases are referred to paediatricians in hospital from a number of different sources including general practitioners and social workers."

"As a general paediatrician who is dealing with a variety of children's health problems I am very well aware of the gravity of the consequences of

making a diagnosis of child abuse and I can give an absolute assurance that it is done in the utmost professional manner.

"If I have any doubts I seek a second opinion. I have developed an expertise in the field of child abuse which is a very serious and common childhood problem."

"As a mother of five children myself I think it is

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probably one of the major health problems we face in child health in this country at the moment.

"We have previously not been very good at detecting this problem but the incidence is estimated nationally to be one child in 10."

"There is increased public anxiety and awareness of the

problem and we should accept that child sexual abuse does exist and on a wide scale.

"The aim is to offer children who suffer abuse, and their families, appropriate professional help so they can return as normal, healthy children to their families."

Most of the place of safety orders were obtained after the children made routine visits to the Middlesbrough General Hospital and were examined by Dr Higgs, who began work at the hospital in February, and a colleague, Dr Geoffrey Wyatt, who has been at the hospital since 1984.

Both doctors were yesterday seen by senior officials of the Northern Regional Health Authority, based in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which is their employing authority.

Dr Wyatt declined to make any comment on the cases.

Yesterday, Mr Michael Bishop, director of Cleveland social services, said that his task was to protect children and if he was presented with a diagnosis of possible sexual abuse he had to act on that diagnosis.

Asked why there should be this sudden increase in such a short period, he said that expertise in diagnosing such problems had improved.

"Maybe we are uncaring a problem that has existed for many, many years."

Mr Bishop said that the increase in cases was stretching the limit.

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Pubs to be given 12-hour opening

By Martin Fletcher
Political Reporter

Pubs are eventually to be allowed to open from 11am to 11pm on every day except Sundays, Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, indicated for the first time yesterday.

Mr Hurd, speaking in advance of today's Queen's Speech, which will include a bill fulfilling the Tories' manifesto commitment to relax what he called "outdated" licensing hours, said that the exact form of the legislation had yet to be finalized. But 12-hour opening was the Government's plan.

The proposal will almost certainly bring opposition from medical and temperance organizations and some of the Government's own backbenchers. Anticipating this, Mr Hurd promised to examine the need for stricter curbs on under-age drinking and for a government campaign to discourage alcohol abuse. He also stressed that Sunday drinking laws will remain unchanged.

Mr Hurd promised safeguards such as empowering local magistrates to reduce opening times at particular pubs if drinkers disturb those who live nearby.

The British Medical Association quickly made known its opposition to the Government's plans, saying that liberalization could exacerbate the increasing incidence of alcoholism. The BMA called for more research before the law was changed.

Opposition to the Government's proposals was also made yesterday by the Churches Council on Alcohol and Drugs. Dr Douglas Acres, the council's chairman, said: "We very much resist the idea of an increase in licensing hours."

"There is no doubt in our mind that the degree of harm in any society is closely related to total consumption by any individual."

Sir Bernard Braine, the most senior Tory MP and one of those who last May talked out a private member's bill to relax opening hours, warned that he would oppose the Bill unless there were safeguards against alcohol abuse.

Mr Hurd, addressing a Press Association lunch, said that the Government's plans would extend consumer choice and remove a substantial fetter on the tourist industry, thereby creating, according to British Tourist Authority estimates, up to 50,000 new jobs.

They also said that they may be able to handle 15 arrivals and departures into French airports all day. These are bound to be reserved for long-haul flights which should cross French air space.

Air strike chaos for thousands

By Harvey Elliott
Air Correspondent

Europe's air services face chaos today as French air traffic controllers start a 24-hour strike.

Thousands of British passengers will be flown to airports in other European countries and taken by bus to their destinations in France, while others whose normal routes would have taken them through French air space will face huge delays or be rerouted around France.

British Airways, which has eight flights to Paris, one to Nice and one to Lyons scheduled, has given up all attempts to fly direct, and will instead take passengers to Brussels, Genoa and Geneva respectively and then ferry them in a fleet of coaches to their original destinations.

The airline also has 37 flights scheduled to overfly France to European destinations, and a further four long-haul flights which should cross French air space.

French authorities have told British airlines that they may be able to accept 50 per cent of the normal through traffic, but this will depend on how many controllers ignore the strike call, and whether management teams can cope effectively.

They also say that they may be able to handle 15 arrivals and departures into French airports all day. These are bound to be reserved for long-haul flights which should cross French air space.

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Kremlin set to free hundreds

From Christopher Walker
Moscow

Several hundred prisoners held for political and religious offences may be freed over the next six months under an amnesty to mark October's 70th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, the chief Kremlin spokesman said yesterday.

Mr Gennady Gerasimov made clear that prisoners convicted under four separate articles of the Soviet penal code covering political and religious offences would be able to benefit from the amnesty, in addition to ordinary criminals.

Although the Soviet authorities have provided no official figures, Western diplomatic sources estimate that between 500 and 1,000 prisoners regarded in the West as dissidents may qualify for release under the controversial new amnesty, but it was emphasized that it was unclear how many would secure their freedom in practice.

The terms of the new amnesty were originally announced in the official Soviet press late last week, but it was not until persistent questions were asked by Western correspondents that it emerged it would differ radically from amnesties announced to mark earlier anniversaries of the 1917 revolution, which specifically excluded those convicted of dissident offences.

Gulag amnesty, page 8

Tax cut plea

The Institute of Directors said that the Chancellor should cut the top rate of income tax from 60 to 50 per cent immediately, rather than wait for next year's Budget.

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People first

Successful companies concentrate on their customers, products and people, and find that profits follow, says an introduction to today's nine-page General Appointments section..... Pages 29-37

Tripes results

Cambridge University Tripos examination results, including Medical Sciences and Law, are published today..... Page 39

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Syria fails to get American freed

From Robert Fisk, west Beirut

It was a very Lebanese solution, a matter of statistics: two Lebanese hostages released, one American held. Mr Ali

Ousseiran walked to freedom yesterday along with his driver, but Mr Charles Glass, the American journalist whose abduction has become a test of Syria's intentions in west Beirut, remained a captive. It was as simple as that.

Joyful relatives of Mr Ousseiran, the son of the Shia Muslim Defence Minister, greeted him at his villa in Sidon with tearful embraces and kisses but it was evident that Syria was not prepared to risk its relationship with Iran over the fate of yet another Western journalist.

To all intents and purposes, Mr Glass, who was kidnapped with Mr Ousseiran to his car in the Ouzai suburb of Beirut a week ago, has joined the 25 other missing Westerners in Lebanon, his location and the

demands of his kidnappers unknown.

It was a sad, depressing end to the efforts of the past 48 hours in which Lebanese Muslim politicians and Syrian officers had done their best to secure Mr Glass's freedom along with Mr Ousseiran's.

The release of Mr Ousseiran and his chauffeur may have been a compromise worked out by the kidnappers with the Syrians.

With the Syrians thus unable to guarantee the safety of Westerners in the Muslim sector of Beirut, the moral argument supporting Syria's military intervention here begins to disintegrate.

Mr Ousseiran appeared briefly on the balcony of his family home at Rameil, south of Beirut, during the morning, but evinced ignorance of Mr Glass's whereabouts.

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Sterling jumps 1.6 cents

By David Smith
Economics Correspondent

The City recovered its nerve yesterday, helped by a stronger performance from the pound. Shares and government stocks rose as confidence returned.

The pound rose by 1.6 cents to \$1.6165 and the sterling index rose by 0.6 points to 72.3. Dealers said the attention of the markets was taken up with a fall in the dollar and earlier concern on inflation and a worsening balance of payments in Britain faded.

The FT 30-share index rose by 21.8 points to 1,773.4, with suggestions of some share buying from Japan. Government stocks rose by about half a point as the Bank of England sold the remaining supplies of its £1 billion tax stock, Treasury 8 per cent 2002/06.

Dollar falls, page 23

Game that set Man Friday on a road to success

By Mark Ellis

Old Harrovian Erik Feldman attributes his business acumen to the success of his first venture launched with the money he won in the first Portfolio Gold competition in *The Times* three years ago today.

Since the Harrow School pupil, then aged 17, celebrated his £2,000 win by sitting his A level English paper, 1,895 other winners have shared £4,928,000.

After leaving school Mr Feldman invested most of his small company money in starting a small company, Man Friday, specializing in odd jobs and chores. The venture was a success and only stopped trading when Mr Feldman and his partner, a fellow Old Harrovian, went on to further education.

Mr Feldman, now aged 20, is in his

Portfolio Gold

● The £24,000 prize in *The Times* Portfolio Gold competition was shared yesterday by two readers. Details, page 3.
● Portfolio list, page 27.

second year reading classical history at Lake Forest College in Illinois, but hopes to make business his career.

Mr Sander Feldman, an American businessman based in London, said his son Erik had learnt a lot from his Portfolio win. "The business he set up with a friend helped him to buy a car and to keep himself in London before going on to further study."

"The business acumen he acquired

will be useful because although he enjoys classical history, I am not certain he can make a living from it. I think he will eventually use his talent for management to look after my insecticide and coal interests in India."

The appeal of the fluctuating share prices and checking the movements of the market has not deserted Erik. He is now hoping to swap his summer vacation job in an ice factory on Rhode Island for one with a firm of stockbrokers.

Many other winners said they had followed the initiative of Mr Feldman by investing and using their prizes to make more money, while quality newspapers all around the world have followed the lead set by *The Times* and introduced up-market com-

petitions based on share prices.

Europrint, a promotional games company based in Blackburn, Lancashire, devised the Portfolio competition.

The managing director, Mr Barry Kilby, said yesterday: "We did not know how games would be accepted by readers of an up-market newspaper, but 200,000 have applied for competition cards and it is like a private club with people enjoying playing."

Portfolio has cut across the generation gap and social barriers.

Biggest prize winners to date, who each collected £40,000, were Mr Richard Hodgson, of south-west London, Mrs Gail Forbes, of Croydon, Surrey, and Mrs Maureen Cartwright, of Birmingham.

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NEWS SUMMARY

Tinpot dictators gibe at union

The electricians' union last night accused the leadership of Britain's third biggest union of "using the language and practice of tinpot and petty dictatorship". Mr John Grant, of the Electrical, Electronic Telecommunication and Plumbing Trade Union, launched his attack after his union was accused of making "yellow union deals with employers" by signing no strike agreements.

Mr David Warburton, principal national industrial officer of the General and Municipal and Boilermakers' Union, had told the union's conference: "We reject totally the actions of those who — in desperation — jettison fundamental trades union rights, sign no strike deals, inflict compulsory pendulum arbitration and deals linked to giving equality to non-unionists or negotiating bodies."

Mr Grant described Mr Warburton's comments as "an example of unprincipled double talk, posturing as progressive, while indulging in misinformation and smear tactics to protect a vested interest".

Jaguar pilot killed

An RAF instructor, Flight Lieutenant Ian Hill, was killed yesterday after his Jaguar fighter went out of control and crashed to the ground during a training flight from RAF Chivenor in Devon.

Although he ejected from the Jaguar, his body was found still strapped to the seat. He was the second Jaguar pilot to be killed in seven days.

The latest incident occurred without warning as Flight Lieutenant Hill, aged 41, a married man from Lossiemouth in Scotland, was flying in combat formation with two other Jaguars.

The reason for the accident is not yet known.

Fines are dropped

The National Union of Journalists' Appeals Tribunal yesterday dismissed fines of £1,000 levied against 21 *Sunday Times* journalists for working during the Wapping dispute, remanding them instead.

Two journalists at the *News of the World* had their appeals against conviction upheld, while no decision was reached on the appeals by 43 *Times* journalists who were also fined £1,000 for crossing picket lines.

Thatcher aide

Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday appointed Mr Archie Hamilton, the junior minister responsible for defence procurement, to be her parliamentary private secretary. He replaces Mr Michael Allison, who has resigned after four years in the job.

Mr Hamilton is to be replaced at the Ministry of Defence by Mr Timothy Sainsbury, an assistant Government whip, whose successor has yet to be announced.

Mr Hamilton, whose new job is unpaid, is MP for Epsom and Ewell.

Murder by IRA

An alleged informer was shot dead by the Provisional IRA yesterday after his hands were bound and he was hit four times in the head by gunmen in an alley near his home in west Belfast.

Mr Wilson was found lying with blood pumping from his head. He is the second person within 24 hours to die after an attack by the Provisional IRA. The other victim was an officer in the Royal Ulster Constabulary.



MI5 ruling delayed

Three newspapers which published information other newspapers had been banned from publishing must wait to know if they are to face criminal contempt charges.

The Court of Appeal yesterday reserved judgment in the Attorney General's appeal against a High Court ruling that *The Independent*, *London Evening Standard* and *London Daily News* were free to publish details from *Spycatcher*, the book by Mr Peter Wright, a former MI5 officer, even though they knew injunctions were in force against *The Guardian* and the *Observer*.

US accused of coercion over 'research killing'

Iceland threat at whaling meeting

By Andrew Morgan

A serious confrontation marred the thirty-ninth meeting of the International Whaling Commission in Bournemouth, Dorset yesterday with Iceland threatening to leave the group and accusing the United States of coercion.

The disagreement came over an American resolution seeking more safeguards on the killing of whales for research.

The session ended with Iceland bracing itself for American sanctions if the threat is carried out.

The resolution recommends that details from all research programmes be reviewed by the commission's scientific committee.

But Iceland and other whal-

ing nations see that as taking away an individual government's right to issue a research killing permit.

Mr Gudmundur Eiriksson, the commissioner for Iceland, accused the US of coercion.

He added: "The intrusion of political and economic considerations into scientific research, and coercion by the United States will impede the IWC in receiving the best scientific advice."

Support came from Mr I V Nikonov, the Soviet commissioner, who said the American move was a violation of the 1946 Convention on Whaling regulation. Japan, which is due to take whales for "research purposes", agreed.

Mr Dan McGovern, a legal adviser to the American delegation, said: "If the

commission does not uphold the resolution, it will be abrogating its responsibility to the moratorium on commercial whaling."

Soundings last night suggest that the resolution will be passed today, with dissent from the whaling nations as well as Brazil and Chile.

Iceland plans to take 80 fin and 44 sei whales this year as part of a research programme, despite the moratorium. The meat is sold to Japan.

Mr Helgi Agustsson, of the Icelandic Foreign Ministry, said last night: "Iceland will not tolerate international organizations violating sovereign rights."

About 27 per cent of Iceland's exports go to the US, but those could be under pressure even if Iceland stays

in the commission and continues its "scientific killing". Mr Agustsson insisted that the research was non-profit-making and that it was necessary for details of a whale's consumption of plankton, which it shares with cod, Iceland's main fish catch.

"We are taking 120 whales because our scientists say this is the minimum number. The research will govern our reaction to whaling in 1990 when the comprehensive assessment of stocks is completed", he said.

The US acknowledges that it would be a serious move if Iceland left the commission, leaving the country isolated from its persuasive powers. "Conservation could have a body blow", one source said.

Sir Peter Scott, the conservationist and a British delegate said: "I think the American resolution will not have cut a great deal of ice but it seems about as far as we are going to get this year."

The commission's moratorium on commercial whaling came into effect on January 1 last year. However, Norway, Japan, Iceland, and South Korea still kill hundreds of whales by exploiting a loophole in the Whaling Convention authorizing the killing of whales for scientific purposes.

America and the non-whaling nations claim that the huge numbers of whales caught are killed for profit and that the practice goes against logical scientific management.

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Union uproar as Militants clash with moderates

By Roland Radd

The Civil and Public Services Association was in disarray last night after Militant supporters were involved in a head-on clash with moderates who have refused to support the national executive's call for a ballot on an all-out strike.

CPSA moderates were furious after Mr John Macreadie, the union's deputy general secretary, a Militant supporter, displaced the veteran right-winger, Mrs Kate Losinska, from her seat on the TUC's General Council.

Mrs Losinska has attacked her union's strategy for going for an all-out strike. "If the Government has seen off all the Civil Service unions but one, what makes the Militants in the CPSA think they can win an all-out strike?"

The national executive refused to allow the beleaguered general secretary, Mr John Ellis, to succeed Mrs Losinska. The decision was bitterly attacked by Mr Ellis for flying in the face of democracy.

In a thinly veiled attack on the moderate general secretary, Mr Macreadie warned all executive members that it was their job to implement the union's policy, but he fell short of calling for a vote of censure on Mr Ellis, which some Militant members are now demanding.

However, the general secretary yesterday made it clear that he had no intention of taking his orders from the Militant-controlled executive and said he would remain independent and "sweat it out".

"The combination of the Treasury's imposed pay offer

and the loss of the Society of Civil and Public Servants from the joint industrial action has caused consternation among CPSA members who will not support an all-out strike", Mr Ellis said.

The moderate group claim that hundreds of CPSA members have telephoned the union headquarters to express their total opposition to an all-out strike.

At Dover docks, where customs officers had planned a 48-hour strike starting tonight, Mr Kevin Mills, branch secretary of the CPSA, said yesterday that the decision for the two unions to go their separate ways had caused chaos. "I doubt if many of my members will now heed the call to strike for 48 hours", he said.

Mr Ellis said it was now clear that the imposition of the Treasury's 4.25 per cent pay offer, which will be included in his members' salaries by July, would be a big deterrent against voting for the all-out strike, as members would be turning down only £100 of back pay.

Meanwhile, CPSA regional strikes will take place in London, the South-east and South-west today and on Friday, and in the Midlands and Yorkshire on the same days next week.

Epic Industrial Communications, which has skillfully managed public relations for the CPSA, will no longer work for the association. Epic's managing director, Mr Eric Parslow, said: "There is nothing constructive we can do; it is a great campaign with a rotten outcome."

Leading article, page 13

Two died on 'safe' crossing

Two elderly women died when their car ploughed into the side of a coach carrying the Aston Villa football team, an inquest jury was told yesterday. The coach was being escorted through traffic lights by police outsiders to avoid a possible confrontation with home fans.

After failing adequately to seal off a major road junction one of the police escorts watched in horror as a car carrying four women to a bingo session drove through two sets of green lights into the side of the coach.

After an internal investigation no action is being taken against either of the two escort riders. But an instruction has now been given by Mr David Phillips, Greater Manchester assistant chief constable, that in future football coaches will be allowed to flout red lights only if there is an immediate threat of public disorder.

The inquest jury in Manchester returned a verdict of accidental death.

Cost cuts ordered to save BAE jobs

By Ronald Faux
Employment Affairs
Correspondent

Department heads at British Aerospace are being asked to find ways to cut costs and increase productivity in spite of the record £942 million order for its Quiet Trader jet freighter.

No immediate redundancies are expected among the 20,000 workers in the civil aircraft division, but Sir Raymond Lygo, chief executive, has made it clear to trade unions that, unless sales are

doubled and costs cut by one third jobs will have to go.

Behind the drive for greater productivity lies the competitive edge enjoyed by Boeing and McDonnell Douglas, who are thought to have costs 15 per cent lower than British Aerospace.

The civil division has an order book worth £10,000 million and has delivered 2,000 aircraft. Already the company's collaboration in the European Airbus project is showing the level of results

that Sir Raymond is seeking with the number of wing sets for the A320 programme expected to rise from eight to 88 sets a year.

The 125 business jet is now a mature and profitable programme with three aircraft a month being delivered. The company's Advanced Turbo Prop aircraft has yet to reach production, but is generally regarded as a highly promising venture. A second BAe146 line is to be opened lifting production to between 25 and 40 aircraft a year with in-

creased volume helping to reduce costs.

Jetstream 31 has been internationally acclaimed and is coming off the line at between two and four planes a month.

● Ambitious plans to build and service light aircraft could create up to 2,000 jobs at a contracting Westland helicopter factory, it was disclosed yesterday. The multimillion pound project would establish an aviation centre in hangars at Weston-super-Mare, Avon, where 900 out of 1,200 jobs are going.

COMMENTARY



Geoffrey Smith

It is always astonishing how politicians can tear each other apart in the name of brotherhood. All sides in the SDP are supposed to want closer links with the Liberals. But because they cannot agree how close, the Social Democrats are quarrelling more bitterly among themselves than ever before.

Whatever their future relationship may be with the Liberals, one begins to wonder if they can continue to work with each other.

The SDP MPs — the other four acting obviously with the approval of Dr Owen — proposed yesterday that there should be a consultative ballot of all members. This would determine whether there should be a full merger with the Liberals or whether there should simply be a closer constitutional framework for the Alliance, preserving the identity of the SDP as a separate party.

The phrasing proposed for the question on merger was clearly loaded, and not surprisingly brought a swift counter-proposal from Mrs Shirley Williams. To describe a merger as involving the abolition of the SDP without mentioning that it would also involve the abolition of the Liberal Party encourages the impression of a Liberal take-over.

If the question is put in that form it will be positively misleading and no credit to a party that talks so much about fair voting procedures. As Mr Robert MacLennan, who drafted the proposal, refused to give ground to Mrs Williams, that issue will presumably have to be thrashed out at Monday's meeting of the SDP national committee.

The suggestion that the committee should also then recommend unequivocally that the SDP should keep its own identity was bound to be contentious especially when the committee is known to be so deeply split. Nothing is going to stop the leaders making their views known to the membership, however, no matter how it is done.

But beyond questions of procedure or sharp practice, whichever way one cares to put it, is there still any point of real substance dividing the SDP? I believe that there is one illusion and one critical issue.

Many Social Democrats are justifiably offended by the Liberals' loose procedures, with no proper register of membership and with the party conference in effect open to any member who bothers to turn up. But it is an illusion to suppose that that would be a stumbling block in negotiations with the Liberals.

All the senior Liberals with whom I have discussed the issue are eager to tighten up their own arrangements. They would like nothing better than to be forced by the SDP to do what they want to do anyway.

Now that there is agreement throughout the SDP on having a single leader for the Alliance, and as it is already the practice to fight elections on a common programme, the critical question to my mind is how that policy should be used. The SDP MPs yesterday suggested the idea of a joint policy committee of equal membership to develop a common programme for future elections. But that would simply perpetuate the existing practice whereby the two parties negotiate a compromise between policies that have separate origins.

That was the procedure that produced the soggy manifesto on which the Alliance fought this last election. It is an arrangement that requires differences to be reconciled rather than hard choices to be made.

So there is the paradox that in order to safeguard the clarity of their own position Dr Owen and his associates are fighting for arrangements that almost require, well, fudge and muddle.

If the Alliance is to have the cutting edge that Dr Owen has always rightly wanted, it will need a single policymaking structure in which conflicting arguments can be fought out, not always reconciled.

If there are separate annual conferences there will always be the danger of further East-bourne, with one party going one way and the other in a different direction. That is a prescription for confusion not for making policy seriously.

Correction

Mr Enoch Powell points out that, contrary to the statement in an Election 87 report on June 8 that when he urged the electorate to support Labour in 1974 he was "then still a Tory MP", he was not then an MP or a parliamentary candidate, nor was he any longer a member of the Conservative Party.

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Court conflict over medical evidence in child abuse case

By Craig Seton

One of the consultants associated with the issue of child abuse in Middlesbrough and the director of a clinic specializing in treating sexual assaults on children clashed yesterday over medical evidence that resulted in a girl aged five being taken from her parents.

Middlesbrough Juvenile Court was considering the future of the girl who, it was alleged, had been sexually abused.

The court was considering an application by Cleveland Social Services for an extension to an interim place of safety order made on June 12 after she had been examined at Middlesbrough General Hospital by Dr Geoffrey Wyatt, who works with Dr Marietta Higgs.

The order was made on the grounds that the girl was in moral danger because her health and development had been neglected. Her parents, who are separated, were at yesterday's hearing to oppose the order and apply for the return of their daughter.

Dr Wyatt told the court that he had examined the girl when she was admitted with her mother. He had been told that the child had fallen on a toy hut he found an injury to the left labia and a condition he referred to as reflex anal dilatation.

"I spoke to the parents and told them I thought the diagnosis of sexual abuse was established and they were clearly very upset."

He said that the reflex dilatation, the opening of the anus under certain conditions during examination, had been caused by penetration.

He told the court that he knew of no other cause other than sexual abuse for that condition.

But Dr Raine Roberts, the clinical director of a sexual assault referral centre at St Mary's Hospital, Manchester, disagreed.

Dr Roberts, a police surgeon for more than 20 years,

Children's organizations yesterday called for new guidelines on child sex abuse to be issued to education authorities, social services departments and health authorities.

Dr Rosalind Davie, director of the National Children's Bureau, said the Cleveland cases underlined the need for clear information on both the detection and handling of child sex abuse.

If there was indisputable medical evidence of sexual abuse, social services departments were faced with only two options: removing the child to a safer environment or removing the person alleged to have committed the offence.

The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children emphasized that as professional awareness of child abuse increased more cases were coming to light.

Last year examined 160 children alleged to have been sexually abused and also examined the girl in question on Tuesday.

She said: "Taken as an isolated finding I would dispute the reflex anal dilatation is ever enough to make a diagnosis of sexual abuse."

It was only one facet which

should be taken into account along with a general picture of the child's psychological background, further interviews and talks with the family.

"It is not accepted by forensic physicians, reputable police surgeons or paediatric surgeons. It is purely a small number of paediatricians who accept it as incontrovertible evidence."

She had found no evidence of penetration and, when she spoke to the child, the girl had expressed considerable warmth towards both her mother and father.

She said the condition could have happened when the child was being examined by Dr Wyatt because she was tense and that the dilatation came about when she relaxed.

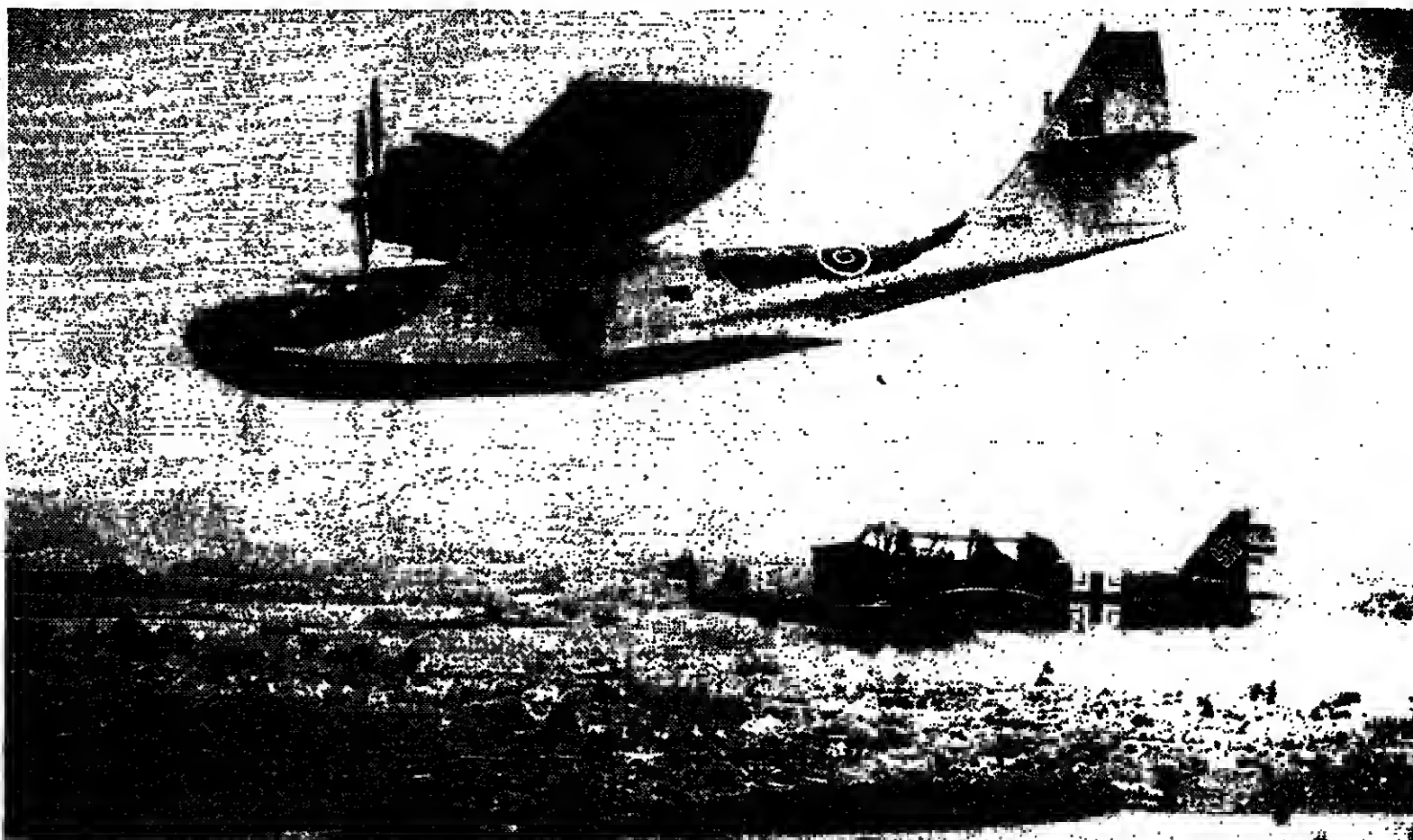
"It is very unfortunate what has happened over the past 12 months because of this point of view which has been put forward, particularly by two doctors from Leeds. Most people working in the field would not support the views which some paediatricians are putting forward. There is a strong difference of professional opinion."

Dr Roberts said she was satisfied that the child should go back to her mother and that the father should have access. "I have no reason to suppose that the child has been sexually abused."

Outside the court Dr Roberts said: "We are all concerned about children who are sexually abused, but we must base this on sound principles of medicine. You do not make a spot diagnosis on the basis of one examination."

The case continues today. *Elusive truth, page 12*

Airborne ancients put in practice for a fly-past



A Catalina amphibious aircraft and a sheep in wolf's clothing, a Swiss Pilatus painted to resemble a Messerschmitt, fly above North Weald airfield, Essex in a rehearsal for battle sequences at the two-day Fighter meet this weekend. Other aircraft expected at the Second World War air base for the fourth meet are the Spitfire, Hurricane and Flying Fortress B17 as well as modern jets including the Tornado and Harrier (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

Companies conceal frauds

By Michael Horsnell

Almost half the main companies in the United Kingdom have been victims of a fraud worth more than £50,000, but 61.5 per cent do not tell the police because of the damage threatened by publicity.

Three-quarters of the frauds were committed by employees. This was disclosed by the 56 companies prepared to supply statistics for a survey, published yesterday, and sponsored by the Home Office and the Police Foundation,

which was carried out by Arthur Young, the international accountancy and consultancy firm.

The figures confirm a cautious Home Office estimate of the annual loss by business through corporate fraud as £1 billion, equivalent to twice the combined cost of burglaries, thefts and robberies.

Directors and partners account for 9.7 per cent of those committing fraud, man-

agers for 29 per cent, accounts staff 19.4 per cent, sales and shopfloor persons 12.9 per cent, distributors and drivers 6.5 per cent, computer operators 3.2 per cent and others 19.3 per cent.

The largest category was cheque and credit card fraud (23.8 per cent) followed by expenses embezzlement (19 per cent).

Internal frauds were often in collusion with suppliers.

—Portfolio Gold— Finance for car hobby

Two winners share the Portfolio Gold competition prize of £4,000 and one intends to spend the windfall on building a replica of a 1930s motor car.

Mr Paul Buckle, aged 32, an executive officer in the county courts, of Pike Parse Lane, Richmond, North Yorkshire, said he is building the car from a kit and the money would go on parts and fittings.

Mr Buckle, a regular reader of *The Times*, has played the

competition since it started.

Mr Graham Postles, aged 29, of Savoy Close, Harborne, Birmingham, has also played the competition since it started. He will spend his money on home improvements and a holiday.

Readers can obtain a Portfolio Gold card by sending a stamped addressed envelope to: Portfolio Gold,

The Times, Blackburn, BB1 6AJ

Tenants' move on damp fails

A ruling by a magistrate which could have forced Birmingham council to spend hundreds of millions of pounds on alleviating damp in its 400 blocks of high rise flats was overturned in the High Court yesterday.

Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Kennedy ruled that a Birmingham stipendiary magistrate, Mr William Probert, had acted unlawfully in making a nuisance order at the request of council tenants last year which required the council to carry out repairs on the whole of the nine-storey Beale House, Cawdor Crescent, Ladywood.

Only 16 of the 52 dwellings in the block were affected by condensation and mould growths.

The judges decided it was up to individual tenants to seek separate orders. Lord Justice Watkins said the making of such an order could heavily strain a local authority's finances and disrupt its housing department's programme for years to come, but if orders were made only in individual cases, the effect on finances was likely to be negligible.

He said some flats might not need treatment and some tenants might not want their flats treated. To make a penal order covering a whole block might well be inappropriate and cause an unwarranted burden on a local authority.

It was for a housing authority to decide when refurbishment of a large block was to be carried out. If individual flats got into such a state as to constitute a nuisance then the individual could seek an order.

Mr Philip Shiner, of the Birmingham Council Estates Project, said that the decision affected four other blocks of flats, where 98 tenants must each take individual action against the council.

The tenants are considering an appeal.

Law Report, page 40

Wife wins claim on noise disability

By Jonathan Brande

A British woman so sensitive to noise that she cannot vacuum clean her home has won the legal right to a disability allowance, in an important European Court case against the British Government.

In a ruling that could help thousands of British housewives denied a pension until now, the Luxembourg-based European Court of Justice has ruled she must have the same entitlements as a man.

Mrs Jean Borrie Clarke, aged 50, suffers from Meniere's disease, an affliction that causes dizzy spells when she hears the loud noises made by the vacuum cleaner or the spin-dryer. But, in spite of her disabilities, the former school cleaner was refused an invalidity pension in 1983, because the Social Security commissioner believed she was capable of performing basic household tasks.

Under the old non-contributory pension scheme, a man or an unmarried

woman would not have been disqualified on the same grounds.

New rules, brought in during 1984 to comply with European Community laws forbidding sexual discrimination, should entitle Mrs Clarke to the severe disablement allowance. But she has received no pension because the Government has continued to assess her case under the conditions that applied in 1983.

In yesterday's judgement, the court rejected the Government's case that Mrs Clarke should not qualify for benefit because she applied before the new non-discriminatory legislation came into force.

Mr John Clarke, her husband of, said at the family home in Broadstairs, Kent: "We still haven't heard anything from our representatives at the hearing."

"We don't know if the British Government will honour the findings."

Law Report, page 40

Army chef cleared of making recruit deaf

An Army chef was cleared yesterday of making a young recruit deaf in one ear by slapping him for eating in the wrong mess during a royal visit.

The incident happened when the Queen was opening the Sir John Moore barracks at Winchester, Hampshire, where Junior Rifeman Richard Howard, aged 17, had begun training 10 days before.

Warrant Officer John Cresswell, an instructor at the Army School of Catering, had been seconded from Aldershot to help to prepare a lunch.

A court martial at Aldershot was told that Rifleman Howard had been sent to an officers' mess tent to have lunch after spending the morning on fatigue duties.

But as he stood munching

biscuits a warrant officer came up behind him and slapped him over the ear, demanding to know why he was eating.

The court was told that Rifleman Howard and another recruit later identified Mr Cresswell as the assailant.

But after hearing that a third recruit who witnessed the incident thought Mr Cresswell was the wrong man, and that none of the witnesses could agree on the colour of the mess kit the warrant officer involved was wearing, Mr Cresswell was found not guilty of causing grievous bodily harm.

Afterwards the recruit's father, Mr Christopher Howard, said: "My son faces a medical in two weeks to decide whether he can carry on with his career."

Navigation aids

Lighthouses under threat

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

Many of England's most famous lighthouses could be closed if the Department of Transport accepts the conclusions of a study sent to it yesterday.

The study deals with navigation along the south coast and up to the Thames estuary and concludes that modern navigational aids make many lighthouses and buoys redundant.

Among the lighthouses which it says are not needed are the Needles, Portland Bill, Beachy Head and Dungeness.

But yachtsmen, many of whom do not have electronic navigational systems and still have to rely on traditional visual aids, would be likely to protest if the department acted

on the report. There is still no legal requirement for ships of less than 500 gross registered tons to carry radar.

The report was prepared by Dr John Strange for the Lights Advisory Committee, which represents the shipping and ports industry, and says that ships fitted with modern electronic position-fixing equipment, navigate in a safer and more reliable manner with the minimum use of traditional aids.

Its publication will be seen as a continuation of the battle between the industry and the Department of Transport over who should pay for navigational aids.

Light dues, as the charges

are called, were increased by 14 per cent in April in the face of opposition from the shipping and ports industry, which claims that it pays about £46 million of the total cost of £60 million for the navigational aids.

About half of the increase was attributed to the lighthouse authorities taking over the cost of managing Decca Navigator transmitters.

Yesterday Mr Stewart Conacher, secretary of the Lights Advisory Committee, said: "We say that the traditional aids which are provided are of no use to us. Government policy is that the user should pay but it makes no attempt to ensure that they should do so in this case."

Mozambique's had enough of everything but help.

It seems everything that could go wrong in Mozambique, has.

War and natural disaster has meant that people have been made homeless.

Many are even forced to scavenge for food in

the bush. In all, around five million are at risk.

Given money for food, clothing, seeds, tools and medicine, we can help them rebuild their country, and their lives.

Please give what you can. Before it's too late.

Emergency Appeal for Mozambique, Rm. TT, PO Box 999, London EC2R 7LD.

I enclose £_____ for the Emergency Appeal for Mozambique, or please debit my credit card No. _____ Or telephone 01-200 3000 to donate by credit card between 8am and 1am. Donations can also be made through banks, post offices and major building societies.

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(To save costs, please enclose used receipt required.)

DISASTERS

MOZAMBIQUE EMERGENCY COMMITTEE

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY, CAFOD, CHRISTIAN AID, HELP THE AGED, OXFAM, SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND



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Police drive to help battered wives has frosty reception

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

A new deal for battered wives announced yesterday by Scotland Yard into immediate criticism from organizations which provide aid.

The organizations approve many of the police reforms but Chiswick Family Rescue, which takes victims from all over the country, said: "These are a lot of very well meaning words. But I don't think they amount to very much. It lacks commitment."

And the London regional office of Women's Aid fears that if proceedings are started against a violent husband against the wife's wishes she could be put in danger.

The Yard said: "Criminal proceedings may now be started against the violent party even when the victim is reluctant to pursue the matter to court, providing the necessary evidence is available and the officer feels it is in the victim's or public interest to do so."

Such action would come under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act which provides the opportunity to compel a spouse to give evidence.

But the Yard, which handles an estimated 1,000 calls about domestic violence a week, says such a prosecution would be unlikely if it was felt to be detrimental to the victim.

Commander Walter Boreham, of the community involvement branch, said that

where evidence of criminal assault was available officers would be expected to charge offenders rather than the victims taking action themselves, which was the case previously.

Charging of offenders was a matter for the police. Prosecution was in the hands of the crown prosecution service. Police would take the views of the victims very much in mind and assist them in the best way possible.

Miss Diane Ridley, for the London regional office of Women's Aid, said they did not believe that criminal proceedings should be started against a husband if the wife did not wish it.

If she was living in the same home, then taking criminal action without an escape route would be likely to encourage reprisals from the husband.

Scotland Yard's new guidelines to police on how to handle incidents involving domestic violence disputes come after recommendations made by a Metropolitan Police working party.

All new police recruits will receive increased training so that they can offer "compassionate and constructive advice and to help them appreciate the uniquely vulnerable position of victims of domestic disputes."

The new instructions underline the fact that an assault which occurs within the home is as much a criminal act as

one which may occur in the street.

Even in cases where a non-arrestable offence has been committed police are minded that they may still make an arrest to protect a child or other vulnerable persons under section 25 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act, 1984. Another option is to take a person before a magistrate to be bound over.

Victims will be questioned separately from their assailant, and women police made available to offer comfort wherever this is possible.

Local police stations will have available the telephone numbers of local agencies offering advice, counselling and refuge to victims. Police may provide victims with transport to the nearest refuge.

The Yard says: "No longer will police be allowed to dismiss such incidents as being no cause for police action, leaving victim and attacker to sort things out between themselves."

"Instead a formal system of recording every such incident is to be introduced."

Miss Ridley said: "Most of the things are good, especially measures taken to protect women, such as being able to use police transport to take women to refuges, also speaking to them separately away from men."

"But there doesn't seem to be any monitoring involved."

Divorce is the 'legal norm'

The legal system has become an instrument for the breaking up of marriages with serious social and economic implications for the country, Mr George Brown, a lawyer specializing in divorce, said yesterday.

Speaking at a London conference held by the National Council for Christian Standards in Society, Mr Brown, author of the latest standard work, *Brown on Divorce*, said the Divorce Reform Act of 1969 had contributed to an increase in the instability of family life in Britain.

The misery this causes permeates the whole of our society including its economic performance and is clearly connected with the spectre we are now facing of limited resistance to the spread of Aids, he said.

Mr Brown said that in the past 15 years the number of divorces has trebled with divorce becoming the legal norm, marriage being only a contract for a limited period.

"As the instability of family life is increased, there have been concurrent rises in the rate of illegitimacy, abortion, children in care, juvenile crime and drug abuse."

"The financial cost to the country of family turmoil probably amounts to well over £2 billion a year."

"There is widespread misery, the tip of which is seen in divorce litigation, much of which does not disappear, for 50 per cent of second marriages are breaking up."

Mr Brown criticized the 1969 Act for changing the grounds for divorce from a finding of matrimonial mis-

conduct to a finding that the marriage has broken down irretrievably.

"There has to be a moral base, a sense of right and wrong upon which the stability of family life, the law and the cohesion of society depend."

Mr Brown, advocating the setting up of a single family court office, said the divorce process should include a "cooling off period" encouraging reconciliation rather than dissolution.

He also called for a commitment by Church and State to the preservation of marriage and the establishment of family courts aimed at buttressing marriage.

"Divorce must be a last resort for, in very many cases, the grass is rarely greener on the other side of the fence."

Left-wing ban angers builders

By David Sapsed

The building industry is urging the Government to legislate immediately to prevent Labour councils from blacklisting for political reasons some of the country's biggest contractors.

In a letter to Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment, the builders say: "Interference in normal commercial practices by local authorities continues to grow and is causing increasing difficulties in our industry."

The letter, from the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors (FCEC), the Building Employers' Confederation and the National Council of Building Material Producers, is a response to the trend among Labour authorities to ban building firms from tendering for contracts if they have links with South Africa, worked on cruise missile bases, or made contributions to the Conservative Party.

A spokesman for the FCEC said yesterday that the letter had also been sent because firms were increasingly concerned about councils which awarded contracts to their own work departments, the direct labour organizations (DLOs), rather than to private firms, even when the private firm's tender was lower.

Recently, Sheffield council awarded its own DLO a contract for the refurbishment of council houses although at least one private contractor had put in a lower tender. The council said that if it had not gone to its workforce, men would have been laid off and redundancy payments would have cost more than awarding the contract to an outsider.

Apart from questions about South Africa, cruise bases and political gifts, the forms also ask about company policies towards the hiring of ethnic minorities and women.

Tarmac is one of several companies which has run up against blacklisting.

School saved

Hull Grammar School, founded in 1330, will be reopened by a trust formed by an association of old boys when the local authority ceases to maintain it as a comprehensive school next year.

Call for NHS link to nation's wealth

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

Doctors, nurses and health service managers yesterday called for a radical new approach to funding the National Health Service so that spending matches economic growth.

The British Medical Association, The Royal College of Nursing and the Institute of Health Services Management urged the Government to provide an extra £1.5 billion on health service expenditure during the next two years to bring it in line with national income predictions.

The three organizations, which have sent a detailed report on their proposals to Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr John Moore, Secretary of State for Social Services, argued that there was mounting evidence that the public supported additional spending on health.

They said that while eco-

nomical predictions were favourable the health service should be able to benefit from the country's wealth.

It argues that minimum growth on the health service should be in line with national growth.

Under government proposals in the January White Paper health service spending was expected to rise in real terms by 2.8 per cent this year, 0.8 per cent in 1988-89 and 1.7 per cent in 1989-90.

If the Government adopts the strategy outlined in the paper it would need to spend an additional £172 million this year, £602 million next year and £916 million in 1989-90 representing real increases of 3.8 per cent, 3.3 per cent and 3.3 per cent, respectively.

Health Spending: A way to sustainable growth (The Institute of Health Services Management, 75 Portland Place, London W1).

Legal board welcomed

Eight organizations involved in the provision of legal services, issued a joint letter to the Lord Havers, Lord Chancellor, today emphasizing the need for the independence of the new Legal Aid Board.

The Law Society, the General Council of the Bar, the Trades Union Congress, the National Consumers' Council, the Federation of Independent Advice Centres, the Law Centres Federation, the Advice Services Alliance and the Legal Action Group, welcomed the principles behind

the new Legal Aid Board, outlined in the White Paper, *Legal Aid: A New Framework*, but emphasize that any new board should be independent of the Government and the legal profession.

They said the board should represent not only the legal profession, but other organizations providing legal services and advice, also bodies representing consumers.

It is expected that legislation on the White Paper will be put before Parliament early in the first session.

French customs hold up London auction of £4m Degas

By Geraldine Norman

A painting by Degas, worth at least £4 million, will not appear at Christie's in London next week as scheduled. It is stuck in French customs while the authorities do some last minute thinking about whether it is part of France's national heritage.

"Les Repasseuses", two girls on an ironing board, one of them yawning widely, is one of Degas' most famous images of domestic life, as opposed to his more familiar scenes back

stage at the ballet. He painted three versions. One is in the Musée d'Orsay, in Paris and a second is in the Norton Simon Museum, in Pasadena, California. The third, which Christie's hope to sell, belongs to the heirs of Paul Durand-Ruel, the Parisian art dealer who supported the Impressionists in their early days, and almost single handed, launched the market in their work.

The d'Orsay version is known to be the latest, but it is still a matter for argument whether the Norton Simon or



Mr Eric Ashby and friend: foxhounds upset his badgers.

Field sports

Naturalist's legal challenge

By Howard Foster

Talk of badger gates, fox creeps and cub hunts lent Winchester County Court a distinctly rustic air yesterday and banished the uncomfortable atmosphere of matrimonial disharmony usually generated by divorcing couples in its bidding.

The unlikely figure responsible for this transformation was Eric Ashby, one of Britain's leading naturalists and photographers of wildlife.

All around his frail, slightly bowed figure, larger forces are massed to fight a bitter and historic battle as the pro-hunting lobby clashes with the anti-blood sports groups over the right to ban the foxhound from private land.

It is Mr Ashby's contention that the intrusion of the New Forest foxhounds on to his two-and-a-half acre animal sanctuary, his famous and much-filmed artificial badger set is a benefit of cubs.

This absence has, among other things, caused the cancellation of a BBC wildlife film that was to have monitored the progress of the badger families. Instead, a film he put together eight years ago is to be shown.

Mr Ashby, aged 69, who had his first wildlife article published in the *Boy's Own Paper* in 1935, is backed by the League Against Cruel Sports, which is paying his legal costs as he seeks a permanent injunction stopping the New Forest foxhounds from entering his land and damages for what has already happened.

If he is successful, it will be the first time an injunction

will have been awarded against fox hunters.

The trial is being attended by the three respondents to the action - joint masters of the New Forest hounds - and Mr Brian Toon, public affairs officer for the Master of Foxhounds Association.

Mr Toon takes comfort from the fact that, in 12 or so attempts funded by the League Against Cruel Sports, the success of those who oppose hunting has been limited.

● If we lost we may have to restrict our areas of hunting right across the country ●

However, he acknowledges the inherent danger of a loss at Winchester.

"If we lost it would mean that we may have to restrict our areas of hunting across the country if landowners decided to ban us. This could be quite extensive."

For the league, Mr John Bryant, its press officer, was in a bullish mood. "We shall be supporting Mr Ashby all the way to Europe if necessary."

Mr Paul Darlow, for Mr Ashby, told the court that there had been at least eight incidents since 1973 when foxhounds had entered the wildlife sanctuary at Badgers Cottage, Linwood, near Ringwood, Hampshire.

In 1981 a number of bounds had been on Mr Ashby's land twice in the space of one-and-a-half hours. The hunt was told in a letter from Mr Ashby's solicitor that he could

lose fees and earnings if wild animals deserted the area and he could not film.

It was then that the hunt first mooted the possibility of installing, at its own expense, a "hound-proof" fence which Mr Ashby rejected. The incursions continued and Mr Ashby eventually suggested to the Forestry Commission that a buffer zone be set up on its land to protect his sanctuary, but this was rejected.

The past two incursions, one of which was filmed on video tape, finally persuaded him to seek a permanent injunction.

No badger cubs were born at his artificial set this year although experience of the past 12 years suggests that some should have been on the way.

After hounds came through his fence on December 30, when a fox went to ground in a natural badger set just outside his land, the badgers left. One or two returned before February 10 this year but, after another intrusion, these left and there were now only two or three badgers without cubs in the set where he had filmed some of his most memorable documentaries on the life of the British badger.

He rejected the offer by the hunt to build a 6 ft fence around his property with removable panels for fallow deer, gates for badgers and creeps for foxes, because, he claimed, animals could be trapped against the fencing by the hounds and killed and that the very digging of the fence would drive the badgers away. The case continues.

Schools 'are destroying English lessons'

By John Clare, Education Correspondent

The Department of Education and Science and the schools inspectorate are accused of collaborating in the destruction of English teaching in a pamphlet published today by the Centre for Policy Studies.

A "new orthodoxy" is being promulgated which "could destroy one of our country's most valuable assets and render our children illiterate", the centre claims.

The author of the pamphlet is Mr John Marenbon, director of studies in English at Trinity College, Cambridge. He says most schools teach English badly and used to teach it better.

"When children leave English schools today, few are able to speak and write English correctly; even fewer have a familiarity with the literary 'heritage of the language', he says.

"Even among candidates for admission to the best universities who have specialized in English only a minority can spell with consistent correctness, use punctuation properly and construct complex sentences."

Mr Marenbon says it is not hard to see why. "Among those who theorize about English teaching there has developed a new orthodoxy, which regards it as a conceptual error to speak of 'correct' English and which rejects the idea of a literary heritage."

Her Majesty's Inspectors are among the new orthodoxy's staunch proponents, Mr Marenbon adds. "To HMI, English is flourishing in many a school it singles out English teachers for special praise, and its criticisms are reserved for those who persist in traditional ways of teaching grammar and comprehension."

At the centre of the new orthodoxy is the hostility of the new orthodoxy's staunch proponents, Mr Marenbon adds. "To HMI, English is flourishing in many a school it singles out English teachers for special praise, and its criticisms are reserved for those who persist in traditional ways of teaching grammar and comprehension."

Cambridge swing to public sector

By Our Education Correspondent

A change in the Cambridge University admissions system has led to a significant fall in applications from pupils in private schools and a corresponding rise in the number of applicants from state schools.

Figures published by the university today show that applications from the independent sector fell this year by 9 per cent to 3,363, and those from the state sector rose by 8 per cent to 3,506.

The change is the abolition of the seventh-term examination. It was taken a term after A levels almost exclusively by pupils in independent schools and was widely criticized for giving them an unfair advantage.

Dr Rae Mitchell, chairman of the university admissions forum, described the increase in state school applications as an "encouraging sign for the future".

He said there had also been a small increase, from 36 per cent to 38 per cent, in the

number of women candidates. A total of 8,300 candidates applied for about 3,000 places to be taken up in October. Nearly all were interviewed towards the end of last year, and conditional offers were made to about 4,500.

About 150 candidates were considered so outstanding that two E grades at A level will be enough to secure them a place.

"They are the ones who have a glowing report from school and wipe the floor with the interviewer," Dr Mitchell said. "Asking them for two Es is a vote of confidence in their ability."

However, the rest will have to do rather better. Some 60 per cent will require not only three A levels, preferably all at grade A, but also one or two S levels or grade 1s in the new six-term examination paper (Step).

Pupils will learn their examination results in mid August.

English our English (Centre for Policy Studies, 8 Wilfred Street, London SW1: £3.90).

Testing children's knowledge of English at seven, 11 and 14, as the Government has proposed, could be "immensely damaging to the development of individual pupils", the Association of County Councils said yesterday.

Inner cities violence

All quiet on the Chapeltown front

By Craig Seton

The outbreak of violence in the sensitive Chapeltown area of Leeds highlighted the urgent need for the Government's proposed new initiative for the inner cities, community leaders said yesterday.

They were speaking after patrolling streets in Chapeltown until early yesterday, appealing to young blacks to end two nights of disturbances in which a sex shop and a car were fire-bombed and police attacked with stones and bottles.

Leeds police maintained a low profile in Chapeltown on Tuesday night and into the early hours of yesterday, although reinforcements with riot gear were on standby.

No incidents were reported and the area was peaceful for the first time in three days.

Three youths were due to appear before Leeds magistrates yesterday charged with

burglary. They were arrested after an Asian shop was broken into during the disturbances. Leeds police expect to make more arrests.

The disturbances broke out on Sunday night after police went to a routine domestic

disturbance in Chapeltown. Young black youths gathered and a police car was attacked. After the arrest of a black youth aged 17, about 100 youths, some as young as 14 and 15, began sporadic attacks with petrol bombs.

Three teenagers appeared before Leeds magistrates yesterday on charges arising from the disturbances at Chapeltown.

Two brothers, Jaspal Singh Bakia, aged 19, a warehouseman, and Jaswant Singh Bakia, aged 18, unemployed, both of Mexborough Avenue, Chapeltown, and Anthony Butler, aged 17, of Saville Place, Chapeltown, were jointly accused of stealing food from a shop in Chapeltown Road. The prosecution claimed that a sledgehammer was used to break into the shop.

Solicitors acting for the

defendants, said the three youths denied burgling the shop, although they admitted picking up a box of crisps from a garden after other people had ransacked the shop and left food lying around. The three also denied any other involvement in the disturbances.

Jaspal Singh was remanded in custody for a week and the other two defendants were granted conditional bail.

● After early morning raids on homes in Leeds, detectives at Chapeltown were last night questioning five youths in connection with the disturbances.

Mr Mitchell Lewis, of the Chapeltown liaison group, which maintains contacts between the local ethnic community and the police, said: "What happened shows that the Government should now get cracking to end the unemployment, idleness and alienation which exists among young blacks in these areas."

"Local youths think the police are heavy handed. It is a hypersensitive area and needs only a little spark to trigger it off."

Supt Roy Exley, deputy divisional commander for Leeds north-east, which includes Chapeltown, said that police "tension indicators" had not suggested prior to the disturbances that trouble was brewing.

"Our relationships with the local community are good and we meet community leaders regularly."

"We certainly hope this is an end to it."

Men deny conspiring to kidnap

A man accused of seizing a woman with the intention of forcing her into an arranged marriage claimed yesterday that he was tricked into taking part in the kidnapping attempt.

Christopher Cornish told Exeter Crown Court that he was under the impression that it was a matter of persuading the woman rather than kidnapping her.

Mr Cornish, aged 28, of Westfield Place, Yeovil, and Dermot Rickerby, aged 39, of Grass Royle, Yeovil, both deny conspiring to kidnap Kala Ravendran in Barnstaple, north Devon.

The woman's father, Kunja Ravendran, aged 53, of Charles Street, Cowley, Oxford, and Philip Best, aged 38, both of Yeovil, have already pleaded guilty to the charge.

The jury has been told that Kunja Ravendran hired Best to recruit the other three men to kidnap his daughter so that she could be forced into an arranged marriage in India. Miss Ravendran, a Hindu, had run away from home after her family tried to stop her love affair with Mustapha Hameed, a Muslim aged 21.

The plot was foiled when passers by came to the rescue of the girl as she was being bundled into a car.

Mr Cornish told the court that he was offered £50 by Best to go to Barnstaple but he had insisted that he would do nothing illegal.

Mr Rickerby said he had no idea that the woman was sent to pick up was going to be forced into the car. The case continues today.

The star item of Monday's evening sale will remain Van Gogh's "Le Pont de Trinquetaille" which is expected to become the second most expensive picture sold at auction at more than £8 million. The Degas would have been the second most important picture in the sale.

Sale room, page 14.

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WORLD SUMMARY

Briton shot dead on Costa del Sol

Madrid — The body of a Briton, Mr Robert Doddy, has been found with three bullet wounds in the head in a partially burned car in the Costa del Sol town of San Pedro Alcántara, police in the nearby resort of Marbella confirmed yesterday (Harry Debelius writes).

Civil guard policemen suggested that the murder could be related to illegal cocaine traffic. The killing came to light on Tuesday as three more of the 11 Britons arrested last weekend, when police broke up an international hashish smuggling ring on the coast, went into Málaga provincial prison by order of a judge to await trial on charges of smuggling and of violating public health laws.

Battery hens battle

Luxembourg (Reuters) — Britain began a court battle yesterday to annul a European Community decision on protection for battery hens in what legal experts said was an attempt to curb any increase in the EEC's powers. At a preliminary hearing at the European Court of Justice, Britain demanded the annulment of a 1986 decision by Community ministers to lay down minimum Community-wide standards for the type and size of cages used for battery hens. Britain argued that ministers broke Community policy by making the decision by majority vote.

Soldier goes free

Nairobi (AP) — Kenya's High Court yesterday upheld a conviction for assault and disorderly conduct against a British soldier but reduced his one-year prison term to the four months he had already served and ordered his immediate release.

A lower court had convicted Corporal Paul Ward, aged 28, and Private Sean Hughes, aged 20, on March 23 after a fracas in a Nairobi nightclub. They were accused of shouting racial insults and fighting police. Yesterday's ruling dismissed an appeal by both men. Private Hughes was sentenced to three months and completed his sentence.

Sri Lanka poll call

Colombo (Reuters) — President Jayawardene has, in a surprise move, announced by-elections within two months for 16 vacant parliamentary seats in Sri Lanka's strife-torn northern and eastern provinces.

Nomination of candidates must be made by July 15 for seats once held by the main Tamil political party, the Tamil United Liberation Front, which lost the 1983 election when it refused to comply with regulations requiring MPs to take an oath eschewing separatism. Under electoral laws, polling will take place between three and five weeks after nomination day.

Hong Kong barrier

Hong Kong (Reuters) — Hong Kong is to improve electronic surveillance along its border with China after this week's increase in the number of people caught trying to smuggle themselves into the colony, a British Army spokesman said yesterday. He said that about £1.5 million would be spent to improve the present barbed-wire border fence, built in 1979, and to upgrade electronic surveillance.

Police said that 99 illegal immigrants had been arrested near the border in the previous 24 hours, compared to a daily average of nearly 200 in the past few days. Officials in the Chinese border town of Shenzhen said yesterday that nearly 30,000 people had been lured there by rumours that the border would be open for three days.

Argentine Tourists court swap death plea

Buenos Aires (Reuters) — Argentina's Supreme Court has overturned the convictions of three police staff, one of them retired, who were jailed in December on torture and other human rights charges.

By a 3-2 decision it ordered the immediate release of retired officer Miguel Eichencolatz (sentenced to 23 years), police doctor Jorge Berges (6½ years) and former corporal Norberto Cozzani (four years). The ruling reduced to seven the number of military and security officers in jail for rights violations committed during the eight-year reign of the former military government.

Nine jailed for killing

Pretoria (AFP) — Nine black South Africans, the youngest a girl aged 16, have been jailed for between five years and life for the killing in July 1985 of a black woman alleged at the time to have been a police informer. Two others were acquitted last week. The horrific murder of Miss Mafu Skhosana, aged 24, which was filmed by a foreign television crew and shown on television screens around the world, coincided with the peak of black political violence, when alleged black informers were being burned to death.

Pope fuels Jewish wrath by Waldheim meeting

From Roger Boyes, Rome

To the anger of Jewish communities everywhere, Dr Kurt Waldheim, the Austrian President who is suspected of involvement in Nazi war crimes, will today break out of his year-long diplomatic quarantine when he is sneaked into the Vatican for an audience with the Pope.

It is being asked if the Pope, committed as he is to rebuilding bridges between the Roman Catholic Church and the Jews, has made a serious diplomatic blunder. The answer is a complex one, partly because it stirs up old ghosts (few Jews will forget the Vatican's lukewarm condemnation of the Holocaust), partly because it involves prejudging Dr Kurt Waldheim, but most of all because of the Pope's competing roles as statesman and Pontiff.

The Vatican has taken the unusual step of offering an explanation. Dr Waldheim, the Pope's spokesman says, is the elected leader of a democratic country, a country more-

over with a long Catholic tradition. The Pope, they say, plans his second pilgrimage to Austria next year and would then, at the very latest, have to meet Dr Waldheim.

In any case Dr Waldheim, as a former UN Secretary-General, has a broad experience which can be of profit to the Pope.

Some Vatican officials go considerably further in private. "Frankly," one said, "the evidence against Dr Waldheim is far from conclusive, at least as far as taking part in the Yugoslav war crimes is concerned." But Dr Waldheim almost certainly knew what was going on, and it seems that he tried subsequently to camouflage other parts of his wartime past. The Vatican's argument, at its most cynical, is that, if the Pope stopped receiving politicians who lie about their past, he might as well give up international statecraft altogether.

The provisional agenda for Dr Waldheim's audience includes the

papal visit to Austria and the situation in Eastern Europe and the Middle East, but no discussion of Nazi barbarities. Dr Marek Edelman, the Polish doctor and Jewish resistance fighter who declared recently that the only conceivable justification for the audience would be if Dr Waldheim were to kneel and confess the truth, is likely to be disappointed.

The Pope meets many controversial figures both in Rome and on his visits abroad. Mr Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, is an obvious example. A recent visit to Chile put the Pope on the same balcony as a clearly self-satisfied President Pinochet. In each case he hoped for, or actually contributed towards, political change. It was worth the gamble. But it is difficult to see what he can achieve with Dr Waldheim.

In some ways the stakes are higher than in a meeting with a South American dictator. The Vatican

relationship with the Jews is far from good. There is now enough evidence to show that Pope Pius XII knew at an early stage of the mass murder of Jews and that he did not react sufficiently strongly, at least in public. In private, the Vatican, in common with many Catholic hierarchies in occupied countries, was trying to bargain for lives. But most historians seem to agree that this was at best a misjudgement; the Pope should have stated openly the moral position.

Successive popes have tried to correct the balance, each in his own way, since the war. In 1965 the decree *Nostra Aetate* stressed the "spiritual patrimony common to Christians and Jews". But the Jews remain unhappy; they feel uneasy about the lack of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and Israel, watch anxiously if Arab diplomats make approaches and in general expect much, perhaps too much, from the Pope.

Jobo Paul has made the biggest step so far to mend fences. He has visited the main synagogue in Rome; in Germany recently he deplored the concentration camps and racial extermination; a fortnight ago in Poland he prayed in the Majdanek concentration camp; he has beatified a Carmelite nun of Jewish origin; and his diplomats are exploring ways of speeding up the exit of Jews from the Soviet Union. But he underestimates Jewish sensitivities and the importance of Dr Waldheim as a symbol of a generation of Austrian Nazis who got away with murder.

This is a failure of political counsel, not the first of this nine-year-old papacy. The Pope says he is "surprised and pained" by the angry Jewish response. But however sincere the grief, he should not be surprised. He should have been given adequate diplomatic advice, and that advice should have been for the postponement of Dr Waldheim's visit.

Concessions by Chun fail to avert threat of more rioting

From David Watts, Seoul

President Chun Doo Hwan made only marginal concessions to defuse South Korea's two weeks of unrest in a meeting with Mr Kim Young Sam yesterday which did nothing to allay fears of further instability.

The first meeting with the opposition leader in President Chun's seven years in power lasted for three hours. Mr Kim told the President what the opposition believes needs to be put right if the daily demonstrations and clashes between riot police and the people are to end.

The President agreed that debate on constitutional reform should resume, but in the National Assembly, where it was previously bogged down for a year without making any

Tokyo — A group of 55 Japanese parliamentarians has recommended that this year's Nobel peace prize should go to the South Korean dissident leader, Mr Kim Dae Jung, a spokesman for the group said yesterday (Reuters reports). The recommendation has been sent to the Nobel Prize Committee in Oslo. Mr Kim is a former opposition presidential candidate.

progress. The President also agreed that Mr Kim Dae Jung's house arrest should be lifted and that the 300 or so people arrested since June 10 be freed.

Mr Kim Dae Jung, a principal opposition leader, was released from house arrest last night and the police were withdrawn from the area around his home. Some people were arrested when they clashed with police.

Another clash came as darkness fell when riot police and snatch squads started to try to clear onlookers from a station forecourt at Yongdongpo, a working-class area of Seoul.

The President did not respond to Mr Kim's suggestions that there might be a national referendum to choose the form of government to be incorporated into the new constitution or to suggestions of more press freedom.

According to the local press, the President said that such issues should be discussed



Four US Jews demonstrating in St Peter's Square yesterday against the Pope's decision to receive in audience today President Waldheim of Austria. From the left, Mr Glen Richter, Mr Bernard Glickman, Rabbi Avi Weiss and Mr Robert Fraenkel are seen wearing prayer shawls over "death camp" uniforms. Rabbi Weiss, of New Jersey, backed by protesters from the US,

Austria, Italy and elsewhere in Europe, plans to dog President Waldheim's steps throughout his visit to the Vatican (Our Rome Correspondent writes). "We are outraged, incensed, with the Vatican's reception of Waldheim," the rabbi, who is chairman of the US Jewish protest group, Coalition for Concern, said. The Vatican had already harboured Nazi war criminals and the "embracing of Waldheim is

a confirmation of this policy — it legitimizes his past and in its own way is the Vatican's further protection of an unrepentant Nazi war criminal". He compared the Pope's audience with President Waldheim with that granted to Mr Yasser Arafat, chairman of the PLO. The Pope was favouring Arabs over Jews, he said. The Vatican has no diplomatic relations with Israel.

Vatican embarrasses the US bishops

From Michael Binyon, Washington

President Waldheim's visit today to the Vatican has led to a rapid deterioration in the prickly relations between the United States' powerful Jewish community and the Roman Catholic Church. It threatens to provoke demonstrations and boycotts during the Pope's tour here in September.

World Jewish leaders told the Vatican in a strongly worded letter that the Pope's decision to grant an audience to the Austrian President was "a terrible blow to the future of Jewish-Vatican relations. Only a truly meaningful and momentous gesture towards the Jewish people might help to advance Catholic-Jewish relations in the present crisis."

The letter was sent on Tuesday by Rabbi Mordecai Waxman, chairman of the International Jewish Committee on Inter-Religious Consultations, to Cardinal Johannes Willebrands, the Vatican official in charge of relations with the Jews.

The committee, empowered to conduct a dialogue of reconciliation with the Vatican that began 20 years ago, consists of the leading American Jewish groups. They all agreed the wording of the letter.

Rabbi Waxman expressed the Jews' "deep concern and disappointment" that the meeting with a man he called "an accused Nazi war criminal" was taking place at all. But what dismayed Jews more was that the underlying principles of dialogue were being set aside.

An embarrassed US Catholic hierarchy has expressed sympathy for Jewish feelings. Archbishop John May, president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, said that, while unable to speak for the Vatican, he was aware of the sensitivity of this and related issues for American Jews. He called for a meeting between Jewish representatives and the Pope to discuss the audience.

Angry American Jews have threatened to boycott a planned meeting in the US with the Pope on September 11. Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg, vice-president of the World Jewish Congress, urged the Pope on Sunday to use the occasion to provide President Waldheim with a graceful way of leaving the Austrian presidency.

"The Jewish world is united without dissent that a man of

his murky past, who looked away while Jews were murdered and Yugoslav villages were burnt, is not morally acceptable as a world leader," he wrote in *The New York Times*.

The incident would not blow over but would poison the highest levels of Jewish-Catholic relations. He added: "A simple whitewash by the Pope of the evasive Mr Waldheim is unthinkable".

In recent months, several incidents have clouded the slowly improving relations between American Jews and the Vatican. There was an outcry at Rome's refusal to allow Archbishop John O'Connor of New York to visit Israeli leaders in their offices during a recent visit to the Middle East. He expressed dismay at the vehemence of Jewish criticism of his controversial visit, which was generally seen here as ill-advised and counter-productive.

● VIENNA: President Waldheim's departure for the Vatican yesterday coincided with a Gallup poll in Vienna showing that 61 per cent of Austrians would still vote for him in an Austrian presidential election, despite the controversy

surrounding his wartime career (Richard Bassett writes).

Of these, 41 per cent believe that the President's difficulties are exclusively attributable to the activities of the World Jewish Congress. Only 33 per cent thought President Waldheim was to blame for the dispute about his role as a Wehrmacht officer in the Second World War.

His visit to the Vatican was interpreted in Austria as a powerful sign of his innocence of any war crimes and as an indication that his isolation is drawing to a close.

Most Viennese newspapers yesterday attacked Jewish organizations and the US Government, whose Ambassador to the Holy See will not be present when President Waldheim is greeted by the foreign diplomatic corps.

● LONDON: Britain is to be represented by its second-ranking diplomat from its mission to the Holy See at today's Vatican reception for President Waldheim (Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes). The Foreign Office said that that was because the ambassador was on leave and no diplomatic hint was intended.

Koch survives Big Apple's rotten apples

From Charles Bremner, New York

Until a few weeks ago Mr Edward Koch, New York's once irrepressible Mayor, seemed to be weathering a storm of corruption scandals that would almost certainly have toppled the administration of a lies, cynical city.

Some of his old sparkle had begun showing itself as he announced a record budget surplus of more than \$700 million (about £418 million) and other figures that testified to the revival of a city that was the nation's economic dead man before Mr Koch took over in 1977.

All that was before the disgrace of Miss Bess Myerson, an episode that is said by insiders to have devastated the Mayor. Miss Myerson, aged 62, who reigned until earlier this year as the city's Commissioner of Cultural Affairs, is a former Miss America and close friend of Mr Koch.

She resigned in May after a judge's report found her guilty of serious misconduct. Her lover, a 42-year-old sewer contractor, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment for income tax evasion. The bombshell broke this month when local newspapers published details of the report that recounted a tale of greed, lies and betrayal.

Miss Myerson is alleged to have received lavish gifts from the contractor, Andy Capasso, who made millions of dollars in city contracts. Most damagingly, she is accused of



Propping up a city where graft and corruption are endemic: Mayor Koch in relaxed mood before the latest scandal broke. (Photograph: Stephen Markeson)

manipulating an elderly woman judge to reduce huge alimony payments that she had ordered Capasso to pay to his former wife. The judge, Mrs Horstine Gabel, has just resigned.

The report also accused Miss Myerson of lying to the Mayor. Mr Koch, distancing himself from Miss Myerson last week, called her conduct "deplorable and dishonourable". Miss Myerson's reputation suffered a further blow last week when newspapers reported a police investigation which alleged that she had seduced a previous lover in 1980 with anonymous telephone calls and letters. The Mayor said he knew of the report at the time, but attributed her actions to a lover's quarrel and the fact that she had been seriously ill.

The Myerson affair is the

closest to the Mayor's office that any of the New York scandals have come, but it is also one of the least important. Over the past 18 months more than 100 contractors, judges, elected officials and politicians have been caught in a spreading web of police investigations. Dozens of officials have resigned.

As the *New York Times* columnist Russell Baker wrote: "Grafters, bootlickers, extortionists, thieves, all with their snouts in the muck — this gang conjures up images that would long ago have destroyed a politician less earnest than Koch."

The State Governor, Mr Mario Cuomo, has called the revelations the worst ever — no mean charge for a city where graft and corruption are endemic. Historians say the 1987 version still pales beside

the doings of Boss Tweed, who effectively pillaged the town's treasury in the 1860s.

The first of the Big Apple's rotten apples to be exposed was the President of the Borough of Queens, Mr Donald Mazzeo, who committed suicide after he was implicated in a huge bribery scheme involving the city's transport division.

The Democratic Party leader in the borough of the Bronx, Mr Stanley Friedman, was sentenced a few months ago to 12 years' imprisonment for racketeering in connection with the same scheme. Mr Mario Biaggi, New York's leading congressman, is awaiting trial on charges of bribery, fraud and conspiracy in two affairs, one of them involving a multi-million dollar defence company said by federal pro-

secutors to have served as a muck-cow for corrupt city officials. Despite all of this, the chief government prosecutor, Mr Rudolph Giuliani, has repeatedly maintained that "there is not a shred of evidence that Koch was aware of or involved in" any of the scandals that have rocked the city.

The 62-year-old Mayor, who no longer walks through the streets asking people "How'm I doing?", has moved quickly to disown former allies and associates caught with their hands in the till.

Local commentators attribute Mr Koch's survival to a public view of him as an innocent. But they say that his charmed existence cannot last much longer and they predict he could face still opposition from inside his own Democratic Party if he tries to run for a fourth term in 1989.

Miss Myerson: disgraced former Miss America.

Russia and China woo Israelis

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

The Soviet Union and China are prepared to renew diplomatic relations with Israel if they are able to take part in an international peace conference on the Middle East. Moscow and Peking have let that be known through unofficial channels to Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Foreign Minister, as he struggles to persuade his Government to agree to the conference.

As a sign of the more flexible relationship, the Soviet Union has just been granted visas for a consular visit to Israel to inspect the \$250 million worth (£156 million) of dilapidated Russian Orthodox Church property.

At the same time, a delegation of Knesset members has been invited to Moscow for the first time in 25 years, and two other members have been invited to China, which has increasingly been making use of Israeli expertise.

The Soviet Union and China broke off relations after the 1967 Six-Day War because of Israel's continued occupation of captured land. Since the whole purpose of an international conference is to provide a framework for negotiations on the future of the occupied territories, there would be no logical reason for the break in relations to continue.

Gulf War initiative Peace plan hinges on arms blockade

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

Iraq was one step closer yesterday to facing the prospect of an international arms blockade following the partial unveiling of the first phase of an ambitious peace plan for the Gulf by the five permanent powers on the UN Security Council.

The five — Britain, France, China, the United States and the Soviet Union — informed their 10 elected colleagues on the Security Council of the key elements to their strategy to end the Gulf conflict, including a call for an immediate ceasefire, the redeployment of forces to internationally recognized boundaries, and a prisoner-of-war exchange.

But the crucial enforcement action, calling for military sanctions against the belligerent failing to comply with the ceasefire demand, was not formally discussed as China continued to withhold final approval.

Nevertheless, Washington and Moscow have joined forces in attempting to isolate Iran, and the conscious use of their influence to the same end has made them virtually irresistible. Diplomatic sources involved in the negotiations were confident that China would eventually give its consent, but not before extracting as fair a deal as possible for Iran.

The first phase of the five-power initiative centres largely on the creation of a judicial committee to determine the causes of the war. One of Iran's key demands for ending the conflict is international censure of Iraq as the aggressor. China is making certain that Iran is given every opportunity for accepting the strictures of the council.

This is in sharp contrast to the United States, which has done little to conceal its interest in pursuing a campaign against Iran in the wake of revelations of the aborted arms-for-hostages deal.

As the issue of reflagging Kuwaiti tankers is stalled because of congressional misgivings, the US is also using the council to warn Iran it cannot continue to destabilize the Gulf region at will. ● BAHRAIN: The Iranian Prime Minister, Mr Mir Hussein Mousavi, quoted by Tehran radio yesterday, said Iran would reject any resolution to end the war which did not declare Iraq the aggressor (Reuters reports).

● Ship alabaz: Regional shipping sources said a Turkish built carrier, the Hira III, was set ablaze and seven of its crew were injured in an Iraqi missile attack off the Iranian coast (Reuters reports).

Bonn accepts risk of terrorist onslaught and US anger

West Germany decides to put Hamadei on trial

From Philip Jacobson, Bonn

After weeks of heart-searching and uncertainty, the West German Government is to risk a terrorist onslaught by putting Muhammad Ali Hamadei on trial for his role in the 1985 hijack of a TWA airliner to Beirut and the murder of a US Navy diver among the passengers.

In doing so, Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his Cabinet have defied fierce pressure from the Reagan Administration, which desperately wanted to put Mr Hamadei, aged 22, before a US court.

But yesterday's decision, announced at a crowded press conference in Bonn by the Chancellor Minister, Herr Wolfgang Schäuble, does not appear to have improved the prospects of securing the release of the two West German citizens now being held by the Shia Hezbollah group in Lebanon against the release of Mr Hamadei.

Herr Schäuble was emphatic that "the full severity of German justice" would be deployed against the 22-year-old suspect. "West Germany is a state ruled by law and will not allow itself to be blackmailed by terrorists."

The trial will begin as soon as criminal investigations are complete and Mr Hamadei faces life sentences if convicted on either of the two charges.

But although yesterday's decision surprised nobody, and Herr Schäuble made a point of thanking the Americans for providing valuable prosecution evidence, the Hamadei affair has bedevilled the normally cosy relationship between Bonn and Washington almost from the day last January that he was picked up

coming into Frankfurt airport with three wine bottles full of liquid explosives.

West German security experts' worst fears about the arrest were swiftly realized with the kidnapping of Herr Rudolf Cordes and Herr Alfred Schmidt in Lebanon.

Under a carefully prepared contingency plan, envoys from Bonn began sounding out influential figures in the murky extremist circles of the Middle East about the prospects of a deal.

At that point, however, what one senior West German

Bonn — Mr Abbas Ali Hamadei, brother of Muhammad, who is also in custody in West Germany, is suspected of involvement in the kidnapping of the two German hostages (Our Own Correspondent writes). He was arrested a week after his brother on returning from Beirut. The Government said yesterday that he was also likely to face trial.

official calls the "White House factor" intervened, in the shape of an urgent request for the extradition of Mr Hamadei in the US.

So eager was the Reagan Administration to lay hands on him that the Justice Department readily guaranteed, in line with West German law, that he would not face the death penalty if convicted. Yet, before the paperwork had even been delivered, officials in Washington were speculating publicly that Mr Hamadei could end up serving consecutive life sentences that would keep him behind bars for ever.

Back in Bonn, where the debate about how to handle West Germany's first direct brush with Lebanese terrorism had hardly begun, that caused considerable irritation.

"It seemed clear the White House was determined to stage a major trial that would

demonstrate what happens to people who hijack American planes and murder American citizens," one West German official says.

From the beginning, other sources say, the US Ambassador, Mr Richard Burt, was extremely forceful in pressing the American Government's case for extradition, pointing out more than once that failure to hand Mr Hamadei over could have serious implications for relations between the two countries.

Those were the first shots in a bruising diplomatic con-

frontation that has indeed strained the Bonn-Washington connection severely. Washington then developed a secondary policy on Mr Hamadei: if the Germans refused extradition, then they must be persuaded to try him for nothing less than hijacking and murder.

The reaction in West Germany was predictably hostile. "The US has already discredited itself in the fight against terrorism," the weekly *Die Zeit* said in an acid reference to the Iranian arms scandal. "They can hardly hold it against us if we prefer to save our countrymen at the expense of their legal claim."

Last month, shortly before Chancellor Kohl and President Reagan were to meet at the economic summit in Venice, the West Germans sent a veteran negotiator to Iran in what appears to have been a

final attempt to barter with Hezbollah for the hostages.

Then the Americans gave it one last try. Earlier this month, a high-level legal team came to Bonn, apparently anticipating some breakthrough at the Venice summit. In Venice, President Reagan and Chancellor Kohl talked privately for 45 minutes.

Unsurprisingly, accounts of what was said differ sharply. According to the White House spokesman, Herr Kohl had formally rejected a last appeal, in hand Mr Hamadei never, but had given the clear impression that West Germany would shortly charge him with hijacking and murder. That was denied in Bonn, where government sources indicated "surprise and annoyance" at such remarks before any Cabinet decision had been taken.

Today the focus of the Hamadei affair has finally shifted to assembling a case designed to secure his conviction. Ten days ago, passengers from the hijacked TWA jet picked him out at a secret identity parade. Forensic science material available in the US, including fingerprints, is said to strengthen the evidence against him.

What comes after the trial is anybody's guess. Assuming Mr Hamadei is convicted, and receives life, which means what it says in West Germany, it is likely that negotiations will begin all over again.

Relieved from the threat of imprisonment in the US, Mr Hamadei may now be banking on a discreet exchange of prisoners when sufficient dust has settled on what one high official in Bonn describes as "this murderous game".



Herr Hans Engelhard, the West German Justice Minister, preparing for the Cabinet meeting in Bonn yesterday.

Hopes of amnesty release grow for hundreds in Gulag

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

Several hundred Soviet political and religious prisoners could be released from the Gulag camps within the next six months or have their sentences cut under the terms of a new amnesty signed by President Gromyko to mark this year's 70th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

Exact numbers of those affected have not been released by the authorities, but diplomatic sources said here last night that, on paper at least, it could involve considerably more people than the estimated 150 to 200 dissidents already released this year after a special review.

The sources cautioned against excessive optimism about the fate of many dissidents because the long and complex amnesty declaration excluded those who had "violated the regime of the place of imprisonment," a term which could exclude any of those who have staged hunger strikes or other protests.

It was also noted that the amnesty does not extend to those forcibly detained in mental institutions because of their political beliefs. Mr Anatoly Koryagin, the dissident psychiatrist released earlier this year, estimated that there were still some 180 such people in 16 mental hospitals.

Although the original amnesty was published in the government newspaper *Izvestia* last Friday, it did not emerge until a press briefing given yesterday by Mr Gennady Gerasimov, the chief Kremlin spokesman, that it would also embrace those jailed for political and religious offences.

Estimates about their exact numbers vary widely, with Dr Andrei Sakharov, the human rights campaigner, recently giving an estimate of just over

700 political prisoners still detained. But this figure excluded those jailed for religious offences. Miss Irina Ratushinskaya, the dissident poet recently stripped of her Soviet citizenship, estimated earlier this year that there were still some 4,000 prisoners of conscience.

Western pressure groups campaigning for religious prisoners put the number of Christians held for religious beliefs at about 500, but they acknowledge they have little idea how many Muslims are held for infringing laws affecting religious activities.

After initially misinforming Western reporters earlier in the week, Mr Gerasimov told them yesterday the amnesty would cover those convicted under Article 70 and Article 190 of the criminal code, the two main articles used for sending dissidents to labour camps or prisons.

He said that those convicted under Article 70, which covers anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation, with a maximum penalty of seven years' detention plus five more in internal exile, would be entitled to a reduction of sentence only. Those held under Article 190, covering the defamation of the Soviet state and system, could win their freedom.

Mr Gerasimov said that the terms of the amnesty also covered those convicted under Article 142, which deals with violations of the law covering the separation of church and state, and Article 227, which refers to the infringement of civic rights under the guise of religious ritual.

There was diplomatic speculation that the delay in revealing the full extent of the amnesty indicated strong internal resistance to it, especially in the KGB.

Shake-up in Hungary

Budapest's boss to head Government

From Richard Bassett, Vienna

Important changes in the Hungarian Government's hierarchy will be announced today after a prolonged session of the Council of Ministers in Budapest, official Hungarian sources said yesterday.

Mr Karoly Grosz, the First Party Secretary of Budapest, aged 57, is to become Prime Minister, replacing Mr Gyorgy Lazar, who will move up to the largely titular position of deputy to the Hungarian party leader, Mr Janos Kadar.

Dissident as well as some official sources greeted the promised announcement yesterday with unease. Mr Grosz is an energetic and forceful personality who is widely expected to initiate long-awaited changes in the Hungarian Government.

As the Hungarian economy deteriorates, Mr Grosz will be expected to exercise firm discipline in bringing recalcitrant managers and politicians to heel.

His promotion, however, had been expected for some time. The delay in announcing his appointment was attributed yesterday to differences between reformist and conservative elements in the Hungarian Politburo.

"There can be no doubt that he will really shake things up."

a well-placed source in Budapest said yesterday.

The promotion of Mr Lazar to Mr Kadar's deputy was significant as it underlined the unlikelihood of the veteran party leader stepping down soon as has been often rumoured.

His promotion also suggests that the Hungarian leader remains unwilling to work particularly closely with younger Cabinet members.

Another important change which will be announced today is the long-awaited promotion of Mr Janos Berecz to the Politburo. He will have responsibility for cultural affairs and is hoped to present a more tolerant line towards the opposition.



Mr Grosz: his promotion greeted with unease

Party tries for solution in Kosovo

From Dossa Trevisan, Belgrade

Security has been strengthened and police reinforcements sent to Yugoslavia's troubled Kosovo region ahead of a Central Committee meeting which opens in Belgrade tomorrow. The session is to be entirely devoted to a review of the region's crisis, now entering its seventh year.

Several thousand Serbs say they intend to demonstrate peacefully in Belgrade during the committee session. They are complaining of discrimination at the hands of Kosovo Albanian officials.

In less than four decades the Albanian population in Kosovo has trebled, while the number of Serbs has fallen by half and now represents less than 13 per cent of the total. In the past six years more than 23,000 Serbs have moved out of Kosovo.

A Yugoslav official recently said that unless a solution was found under which the two communities could live at peace together, Kosovo might become Yugoslavia's Ulster or Lebanon.

The police have uncovered 90 clandestine Albanian separatist organizations and more than 1,200 ethnic Albanians have been jailed. Last year, there were 53 cases of arson, and explosions in the region and several acts of sabotage, while pressure against the Serbs continued.

Congressmen divided over legal concessions to North

From Michael Binyon, Washington

Congressional investigators remained deeply divided yesterday on what concessions should be made to secure the testimony of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, the key witness in the Iran-Contra scandal, who is attempting to dictate terms for his appearance on the witness stand.

After further damaging revelations on Tuesday that he personally benefited from the profits of the sale of arms to Iran, the investigators have angrily denounced his lawyer's attempt to limit the number of hours of questioning. Colonel North will face, at the same time broadening his immunity from prosecution.

After nearly a week's wrangling over the legal niceties, the committee members emerged from a private session on Tuesday evening to insist that no deal had been struck. "I don't believe in giving away the store," one member said.

Others, however, insisted that they would have to accept limits on preliminary private testimony by Colonel North and on evidence given under oath if they are to get him to tell his story at all.

The investigators were told on Tuesday of Colonel North's attempt to conceal the gift of an expensive security system for his home. They also heard

how General Richard Secord, his associate in the operation to supply arms to Iran and the Contras, recently received a mysterious deposit from a Swiss bank of \$500,000 (about £300,000) to help his legal defence fund.

Mr Noel Koch, a former Pentagon anti-terrorism expert, said the money, sent from the same bank that handled the secret Iran arms profits, arrived in three anonymous deposits during the past six weeks. This led him to resign on Friday as a trustee for the fund. A friend of General Secord, he told the committee: "I was concerned with the impropriety. Money from that source, a Swiss bank account, had a particular odour to it."

Earlier testimony that a former Central Intelligence Agency official sent false bills to Colonel North, to make it appear he had paid for his security system himself, added further damaging evidence to charges that the Marine profited from the Iran-Contra deal and then attempted to falsify the evidence and hamper the investigators.

It is illegal for US officials to accept gifts. Mr Glenn Robinson, the CIA official, told the committee that the \$14,000 (£8,500) security system was in fact paid for by

General Secord while Colonel North was still working at the National Security Council.

Colonel North's image as a selfless patriot has already been damaged by testimony by his secretary, Miss Fawn Hall, that they shredded and altered key documents, and by accounts of Colonel North cashing \$2,400 (£1,500) of travellers' cheques from a Contra leader to buy groceries and snow tyres.

Yesterday the hearings concentrated on the drawing up of the intelligence "findings" by President Reagan to authorize the secret shipment of arms to Iran. Judge Stanley Sporkin, the CIA's former chief lawyer, said he gave "stiff legal advice" that the finding was necessary, but concluded that the Reagan Administration did not have to notify Congress of the covert activity.

He said he wrote the document for Mr Reagan's signature immediately after being briefed on CIA efforts to speed up a shipment of arms from Israel to Iran through Portugal in November 1985. The Portuguese would not give permission, so the CIA was asked to help.

"We were bailing out a project," Mr Sporkin said. "We were brought in because they could find no one else."

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TWA

Pretoria's Namibia puppet shows independence

From Michael Hornsby, Windhoek, Namibia

South Africa is engaged in a bizarre constitutional tussle with the local multiracial administration of Namibia, the vast wedge of mineral-rich hush and desert on its north-western flank which has been under Pretoria's control since South African troops wrested it from the Germans in 1915.

This week the Namibian Cabinet, representing the six political parties in the so-called "Transitional Government of National Unity," which was installed with Pretoria's blessing exactly two years ago, announced that it intends to seek public support for a new constitution that would abolish all remnants of apartheid.

Nearly seven hours of talks last Friday in Windhoek, the Namibian capital, between the Cabinet and a Pretoria delegation led by Mr R.F. "Pik" Botha, the Foreign Minister, and General Magnus Malan, the Defence Minister, failed to resolve differences over the proposed constitution.

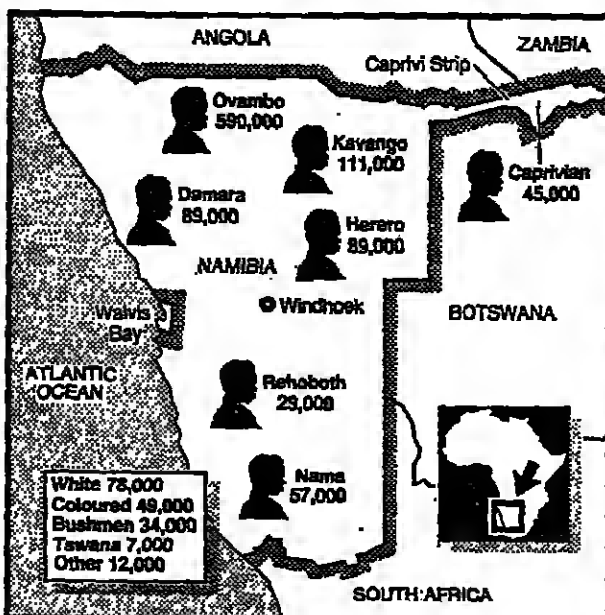
Pretoria wants an assurance that the constitution will contain specific guarantees of the rights of ethnic minorities — code language for the protection of the privileged economic and political status of the country's 78,000 whites who make up 6.5 per cent of

the population of 1,190,000. This is opposed by four of the six Namibian parties.

At its installation, the Transitional Government was seen as the latest of several attempts by Pretoria to persuade the outside world that there was a credible moderate alternative to the guerrillas of the South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo), and as a ploy to sidestep elections supervised by the United Nations, in which Swapo would be virtually certain to emerge the winner.

Swapo, which draws its support mainly from the Ovambo people, who account for half Namibia's population and are concentrated along its northern border with Angola, has been fighting for independence since 1966. It has been able to operate from bases inside Angola since the latter's independence from Portugal in 1975.

The main component of the Transitional Government is the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, a multi-ethnic coalition led by Mr Dirk Mudge, a white Afrikaner, who was once a fairly obedient partner in South African constitutional experiments in Namibia, but who is now something of a thorn in Pretoria's side.



Other parties in the Transitional Government include a faction of the South West Africa National Union, a black nationalist organization older than Swapo, led by Mr Moses Katjiuongua, whose support comes mainly from the Hereros, one of the biggest black groups after the Ovambos.

The Swapo-Democrats of Mr Andreas Shipanga, an Ovambo who helped found Swapo but later fell out with

Mr Sam Nujoma, its leader, also has a hand in government.

The three other government parties are the all-white National Party of South West Africa, the nominally independent local offshoot of South Africa's ruling party led in the Cabinet by Mr Jan de Wet, and two parties representing mixed-race groups, the Labour Party of Mr Dawid Bezuidenhout and the Re-



Mr Shipanga: a founder of Swapo now in government



Mr Bezuidenhout: speaks for mixed-race groups

both Liberation Front of Mr Hans Diergaard.

Twenty-two of the 62 seats in the National Assembly are allocated to the Turnhalle Alliance, which holds three of the eight ministerial portfolios. The other five parties have eight seats and one portfolio each. Chairmanship of the Cabinet rotates among the parties in alphabetical order.

The Namibian Government has considerable auton-

omy. In theory, about the only thing it cannot do is declare itself fully independent. In practice, for a law to be passed the Government must get the assent of Mr Louis Brand, the South African Administrator-General.

At the end of 1985 the Namibian Government was allowed to nominate members to a Constitutional Council, chaired by Mr Justice Victor Hyslop, a South African Supreme Court judge. It is this body, after 17 months of labour, which has now come up with the draft constitution that has set alarm bells ringing in Pretoria.

In the next week or two, this draft, which has the necessary two-thirds support in the council, will be published along with a less radical alternative favoured by the National Party and Rehoboth Basters, a mixed-race community.

According to Mr Mudge the proposed majority constitution provides for "a multi-party democracy based on one-man-one-vote, where whites sharing the same political convictions as black people can belong to the same political party."

The proposed constitution provides no entrenched protection for whites or other minority groups, meaning an

end to the 10 so-called second-tier ethnic-based local authorities that control such facilities as schools and hospitals.

President Botha appears to be worried about what might happen if a referendum is held about permitting such a radical departure from the apartheid principle on his doorstep when his own Government remains officially committed to race-based political and social structures.

The Namibian Cabinet intends to invite comment on the proposed constitution from groups outside the Government in the next three months and then decide how to test public support for it, possibly via a referendum. It remains to be seen how far Pretoria will play along.

Mr Faniel Kozonguizi, a world-weary British-trained barrister and Minister of Information and a Turnhalle Alliance member, acknowledges the unreality of the constitutional debate.

"What good is the most democratic constitution if half the population does not identify with it," he asked. "In the end Swapo and the internal parties must come together and find a solution that is Namibian, not one imposed by the UN or South Africa."

That still seems an impossible dream.

Surrender by MP accused of smuggling

Dhaka (Reuters) — A member of the Bangladesh Parliament accused of smuggling millions of pounds of gold and currency has surrendered.

The Home Affairs Minister, Mr Abdul Matin, told Parliament that Syed Mukhl Hossain was in custody after surrendering to an anti-smuggling tribunal on his return from London.

Wreck found

Rangoon (AFP) — The wreckage of a missing Burmese airliner carrying 40 passengers has been found in eastern Burma's mountainous jungle. There were no signs of survivors.

Killer floods

Hong Kong (Reuters) — At least 15 gold prospectors drowned and 137 others were reported missing in flash floods in south-east China.

Union banned

Port-au-Prince, Haiti (AFP) — The ruling National Government Council ordered dissolution of the Haitian Workers' Autonomous Central Union after a general strike paralysed the capital.

On the run

Athens (AP) — Victor Jacobson, aged 33, a Romanian middle-distance runner who disappeared before an international track meeting here, is seeking political asylum.

Poison deaths

Durban (AP) — Eight members of a family here died of mushroom poisoning and three others are in a serious condition in hospital.

Tamil aid

Madras (Reuters) — An Indian merchant ship carrying food and medicine for Sri Lankan Tamils is due to Jaffna today.

Bodies found

Rome, France (AP) — The bodies of four sailors missing after an oil tanker collision in the Seine have been found, but the search continues for two others.

Census date

Moscow (Reuters) — The Soviet Union expects to start its first full-scale census for a decade on January 12, 1989.

Bitter times for drought-hit Zimbabwe tobacco farmers

From Jan Raath, Harare

"Common, gimme three hundred," bawls the starter at the head of the queue of buyers ambling down the 100-yard row of tobacco bales stretching down the vast new Harare auction floors.

The buyers laugh derisively. One of them taps the side of his nose with his forefinger and the bale is knocked down for 180 cents. The auctioneer drones on with his incomprehensible litany of bids and the queue moves on to the next bale.

Behind them, in another row of bales just sold, an expression of disgust grows on the face of a young farmer. He tears up the price ticket, signifying he will not accept such a meagre reward for his labour and walks away.

About 13,600 bales are sold each day of the six-month selling season on Zimbabwe's tobacco floors, the biggest in the world and boasting the most sophisticated and efficient tobacco-trading system anywhere.

The starter leads the queue of buyers representing major international cigarette companies and with an ability to gauge tobacco

quality by smell, feel and sight, sets the starting price for bids.

The auctioneer gives a descending or ascending price in a breathless high-speed mumble once described as sounding "like a mule chewing a hive of hornets". The buyers indicate their bids by scratching their ears, raising their eyebrows or some other quirk understood by the auctioneer.

This year, for the first time since independence, the fast-back, roller-coaster, free-enterprise Zimbabwe tobacco industry is in deep trouble.

The country's 900 growers, nearly all whites who tend to be wealthy, hard working, and regarded as arrogant by other farmers and the Government, this year expect to produce 125,000 tons of leaf.

Tobacco has long been the country's biggest hard-currency earner — about £156 million is forecast for this year's crop — and biggest employer, with a work force of 271,000.

But one of the worst droughts in the country's history, combined with soaring temperatures, has produced a crop that generally is brittle and flavourless, with the sugar-nicotine

ratios giving Zimbabwean tobacco a legendary flavour "cooked out".

Moreover, Brazil, the newest contender on the world market for high-quality Virginia flue-cured tobacco and now the second highest exporter after the US, has produced a massive and magnificent crop. In

Harare — The Zimbabwe Government yesterday imposed a wage freeze and strict price controls for the next six months in an attempt to ease the country's economic crisis (Jan Raath writes).

The move is expected to fuel already deep dissatisfaction among Zimbabwe's lower paid workers — as well as their millions of dependents — at their steadily declining standard of living, but is also likely to win the approval of the World Bank, from which Zimbabwe is

Western Europe, which takes 53 per cent of Zimbabwe's crop, the market is in a state of "static growth" as a result of the anti-smoking lobby.

So concerned is the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association about the lobby, industry sources say, it recently asked the Minister of

Health, Dr Sydney Sekeremayi, to use his influence with the World Health Organization to tone down the WHO campaign. The minister refused.

Another factor, the sources say, is concern over Zimbabwe's ability to continue as a reliable supplier.

Now, 12 weeks into the selling season, by which time better leaf plucked from the upper end of the plant should be dominating the sales, the floors are filled with "primings and lugs" from the lower end of the plant and used for filler tobacco. The price still hovers about 199 cents a bale, compared with 314 cents this time last year.

It means the arrival of the farmers' nightmare, over-extension on debt. Growers, dealing in one of the most specialized forms of modern agriculture, borrow heavily each year to meet the staggering capital costs of planting, tending, reaping, curing and packing their crop.

Since tobacco production began on a large scale here after the Second World War, the market generally has been sufficiently profitable to keep many growers in

tobacco is shipped through South African ports.

The combination of factors has led to a slump in prices since auctions began on March 31. In the first week of sales, prices averaged at 191 cents a bale compared with 289 cents at last year's opening sales.

Mercedes cars, Jacuzzis and split-level ranch-style homes. Alarmists among ZTA officials speak of 35 per cent of growers going bankrupt, but industry analysts say the banks have already given indications that finance will be available to "reliable" growers.

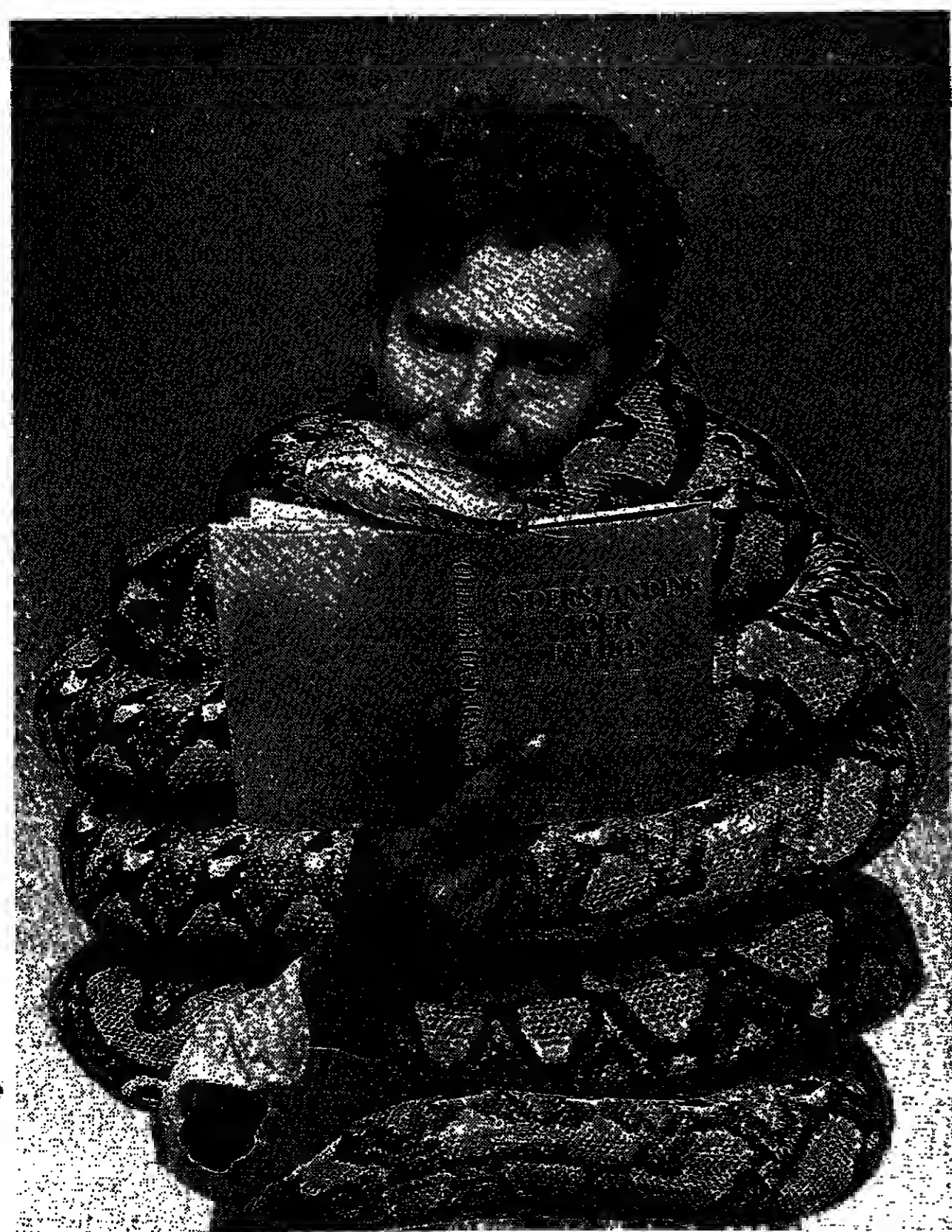
All depends on the weather next summer. "If we have similar circumstances next year, that is where the backs will break," commented a ZTA spokesman.

The pinch is reflected on the agenda of the ZTA congress which took place here this week with one proposal apparently for the removal of its chief executive, the former Rhodesian Army general, Mr Bertie Barnard.

ZTA executives, before the season opened, toured Europe and South America for a view of market trends and, say delegates, failed to predict the likely collapse of the price of tobacco.

Meanwhile, scores of Zimbabwean tobacco salesmen are scouring the developing world for new markets, as urbanization produces a spiralling growth in the taste for cigarette smoking.

Unfortunately, once you make a decision, you're obliged to live with it.



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A change of style at the polys

THE GOOD UNIVERSITY GUIDE

They used to be the poor relations and the stigma is lingering on. Sarah Thompson looks at the struggle for a new identity

Part 4: Polytechnics and prejudice

Like the most famous of all second-place companies, polytechnics try harder. In a promotional video produced this year by City of London Polytechnic, the actors Dinsdale Landon and Gian Sammarco (Adrian Mole) play an enraged Oxford father and his rebellious son who drops the bombshell that he wants to go to a polytechnic.

"You failed your A-levels?" gasps Landon in horror. Sammarco (who has not) explains patiently that he wants to do a modular degree — "But I thought you wanted to do science!"

The prejudice against polys is so common that a recent MORI poll discovered that even MPs are largely ignorant of what they do. "The public perception of polytechnics has done a great deal of harm and the name is the real problem," says Dr Ray Rickett, director of Middlesex Polytechnic and currently chairman of the polytechnics' committee. "I favour the title of Polytechnic University which is frequently used on the continent."

The 30 polytechnics in England and Wales were formed between 1969 and 1973 by amalgamating major colleges of technology, commerce, education and art and design. In Scotland their equivalent is the Central Institutions. Their task is to produce designers, technicians and managers by the most efficient, practical process possible.

The feeling that they are the poor relations of tertiary education is fading fast. They have been praised to the skies by the Government for their efficiency, flexibility and superb record of meeting the training needs of industry and commerce. Polys are owned, locked, stock and barrel by the local

authorities in which they find themselves. The Government proposes to end this by funding them directly. One poly director said the change would lift "the dead hand of the town hall" which treats polys on a par with the refuse collection. "I have lecturers of international standing who need to attend major conferences abroad," he said. "But their travel allowance is the same as that for a secretary in the county planning department. Every decision has to be made twice — once inside the poly and once at the town hall."

Polytechnic students are getting cleverer. The requirements for places on the most popular courses in business and administration studies, accountancy and law have risen steadily.

For example, at Oxford, one of the "yuppy" polys, the average number of A-level points held by students on business studies have crept up from 7.4 (roughly two Ds and a C) to 8.4 (just under three Cs) between 1984-1986, and this year no business studies entrant will hold less than three Cs.

As student numbers have risen, most of the extra bodies have been squeezed into polytechnics, and many are students who a few years ago would have won a place at university. The proof of this is in the increase in first-class honours degrees awarded by polys. In 1981 these accounted for 3.8 per cent, in 1985 4.6 per cent, and last year there were more still.

But does a first-class degree from a poly mean the same as one from a university? Polytechnic directors are adamant that it does. The Council for National Academic Awards, which validates poly degrees, insists that the courses must be "at least" of the same standard as a university equivalent. Polytechnics have



The wet look: Tim Bailey, of Kingston Poly, who is to join the Paris designer Daniel Hechter, tries one of his creations on Kiva Atkinson

mechanisms designed to ensure that the degrees are of the same standard: external examiners from universities, for example.

Parents may remain sceptical: but the equal value of poly and university degrees is not in dispute in disciplines with a limited number of outlets such as architecture, town planning and art and design. Here, the polys often lead the field.

One step below the degree are the two-year Diplomas of Higher Education, also validated by the CNA, and requiring the same minimum entry qualifications as a degree. Then there are the Higher National Diplomas awarded in scientific, technological and business subjects and approved by the

independent Business and Technician Education Council.

These take two years, require a minimum of one A-level for entry and can be converted into a degree where there is a suitable equivalent. Likewise, a student on a degree course can if necessary switch the qualification to a diploma by finishing after two years. None of this flexibility is available at a university.

A polytechnic student, believe it or not, has to work harder than at university. Terms are three weeks longer on average and the work is more rigorously structured. The popular "modular" courses, made up of

term-long units on a mix-and-match basis, keep students on a constant exam "high" as they are assessed at the end of each module.

The rules of entry — except in the high-pressure law, accountancy and business studies courses — are not as strict as those in universities. The polys are working hard to open higher education to people with unconventional qualifications; there are a number of small specific ventures such as Lancashire Polytechnic's new engineering and technology introductory course for young women with no formal qualifications in maths or physics.

The poly student is taught by staff whose prime role is to teach.

Instead of standing alone and remote in a lecture hall, poly teachers work in self-effacing, enthusiastic teams. Poly research is certainly high-level and thriving — but it swallows only 5 per cent of the total poly income.

One director candidly admitted that university academics are "a bit higher" than poly lecturers. A major drawback for polys in recruiting top-flight staff is the widening gap between their salaries and those in universities. The highest paid poly professor (professorial chairs are fairly new to the polytechnic world) earns £21,639, and the lowest paid university professor £22,052.

The biggest threat to recruitment is from industry, but the

polys also fear a brain drain of their own researchers to the universities. Two years ago an entire high technology research team doing pioneering work in semiconductors for computers was enticed, after 15 years in the City of London Polytechnic, to Warwick University.

"We are living on old loyalties now," says Dr Rickett. "When polys began, with great hopes, the salaries were very good and attracted some very good people. Now the gap is unacceptably wide."

Nevertheless, top schools, both public and private, are advising more and more pupils to put polys at the top of their list of preferences, favouring Oxford, Bristol, Portsmouth and Kingston-upon-Thames as smarter choices. At these polys, the students are of much the same type, academically, as those at non-Oxbridge universities. But each place on a popular course may attract 70 to 100 applicants and even the best schools are not always lucky — 30 Etonians applied to Oxford Poly last year without success.

Students are said to apply to Oxford Poly because they want to tell their friends that they studied in Oxford and expect to be able to mix in university circles. They are often disappointed. Paradoxically, there is far more contact between poly and university students at the large, metropolitan polys, such as Leeds or Birmingham, which share student union facilities with their neighbouring universities.

Hatfield is another yuppie haven — a suburban poly with well-established connections with the aeronautical industry. Kingston has one of the best art and design departments in the country. Two polytechnics on the south coast, Portsmouth and Plymouth, are highly rated.

The polys have still a long way to go before the stigma of "only went to a poly, I'm afraid" is lifted. But there are glimmers of hope. Another poly director told me with some relish how he and his neighbouring university were recently banqueting by the British chairman of a multinational company for whom both institutions were tailoring courses to its staff needs. The chairman paid a few compliments to the assembled university academics — and then turned to the polytechnic staff. "But of course," he said, "the polytechnics actually deliver."

A to Z

There are 30 polytechnics in Britain, ranging from modern, purpose-built campuses, to groups of old-fashioned, widely spread buildings which can involve students in journeys of 10 miles or more between lectures.

At the best, you can expect high academic standards, often with close practical links to the business and professional communities in their areas.

Sites vary widely. Leeds boasts some of the finest academic buildings in the country. North Staffordshire is split between two towns of different characters 20 miles apart. Stafford and Stoke-on-Trent. Newcastle claims the best library services in the north-east, together with a satellite link to Europe and the USSR for its modern language students.

At some of the poorest, look forward to no more than adequate libraries, ancient labs, heavy booting in the students' union, and extreme left politics.

Accommodation can vary greatly, according to area. As a first-year student, you might find yourself given a choice of quality rooms on the campus. If not, start looking early for a place of your own, and expect to pay a small fortune.

BIRMINGHAM

Numbers: 5,500. M/F ratio 1:1. Courses: Largest fields computing, engineering, design and business studies. Study: Diversity of subject and increasingly modular. International centre for study of Down's Syndrome.

BRIGHTON

Numbers: 4,500. M/F 1:1. Courses: Largest fields art and design, education, engineering, management, natural sciences and social studies.

BRISTOL

Numbers: 6,000. M/F 1:1. Courses: Largest fields art and design, business studies, engineering and surveying. High reputation.

CENTRAL LONDON

Numbers: 4,000, a quarter mature students. M/F 1:1. Courses: Largest fields engineering, science, built environment and business studies. Study: Centre for paramedical education, only poly providing vocational training for barristers.

CITY OF LONDON

Numbers: 3,300. M/F 3:2.

COVENTRY

Numbers: 6,000. M/F 2:1. Courses: Largest fields engineering, business studies and sciences. Recommended for engineering, computing, information systems, communications and graphics. Study: One of four top polys favoured for employer sponsorship.

HATFIELD

Numbers: 4,000, a third over 25. M/F 2:1. Courses: Largest fields art and design, natural sciences and social studies. Study: One of top polys for economic achievement studies. Close links with aerospace industry.

HUDDESFIELD

Numbers: 4,500. M/F 3:2. Courses: Largest fields humanities, catering, computing and business. Specialises: textile design, transport and distribution, marketing, music and technology. Study: Continual assessment varying importance, but on average third of marks.

KINGSTON

Numbers: 5,600. M/F 3:2. Courses: Largest fields are business studies, computing and chemistry. Science and technology largest department. Study: Technological bias and heavy workload. Continuous assessment counts for around half marks. Impressive new library.

LANCASHIRE

Numbers: 4,500. M/F 3:2. Courses: Largest fields are law, accounting, combined studies, applied social studies and business studies. Excellent reputation for science and technology.

LEEDS

Numbers: 4,000. M/F 1:1. Courses: Largest fields education, catering and European languages. Study: Strong vocational bias. Unique course in public health.

LEICESTER

Numbers: 6,500. M/F 6:5. Courses: Largest fields art/design, information technology and business studies. Recommended for computer and business studies. Study: Advanced use of computers and good academic reputation. Claims highest employment rate of British polytechnics. Complaints about library stocks. Strong links with textile, fashion, engineering.

LIVERPOOL

Numbers: 7,300. M/F 3:2. Courses: Largest fields combined studies, business and social studies. Study: Courses practical, with time spent in workplace and abroad. Sandwich courses in engineering, science and construction. Average workload, with low drop-out rate.

MANCHESTER

Numbers: Over 10,000, up to 40% mature students. M/F 1:1. Courses: Six faculties of equal size: no particular bias. Study: Traditional exams mixed with continual assessment. High degree of computerisation but library resources stretched. Largest training department in Britain.

MIDDLESEX

Numbers: 7,200. M/F 1:1. Courses: Six faculties roughly equal size: art, business studies and management, education, performing arts, engineering, humanities and social sciences. Poor for science and technology.

NEWCASTLE

Numbers: 8,500. M/F 3:2. Courses: Largest fields business studies, education and modern languages. Strong reputation in art and design and social studies. Study: Continual assessment usually accounts for 25% of marks. Best library services in region, which includes satellite link-up with Europe and USSR for modern language students.

NORTH EAST LONDON

Numbers: 5,200. M/F 3:2. Courses: Largest fields are independent study (a unique scheme for suggesting own study programme), paramedical studies and psychology. Specialises: land surveying, physiotherapy and fashion/marketing. Also unique science fiction research library.

NORTH LONDON

Numbers: 6,500, of whom half are mature. M/F 1:1. Courses: Used to be biased towards social sciences and humanities, but now largest field is science and technology. Also large business studies. Study: Library adequate but labs old. New computer-aided design and communications centre. Major training centre in leisure and tourism.

NORTH STAFFS

Numbers: 5,000, 40% from Midlands. M/F 2:1. Courses: Strong vocational bias, with engineering, business studies and computing as largest fields. Highly rated in politics, computing, law, design and advanced manufacturing technology. Study: Traditional assessment still predominant in sciences but continual assessment increasing. Importance in all fields. No present plans to merge with Keele University. Unique course in ceramics.

SHEFFIELD

Numbers: 6,000. M/F 2:1. Courses: Largest fields business studies, education and fine art. Study: Stress on vocational, with high proportion of sandwich courses and good employment record. Classics department merged with Nottingham.

SOUTH BANK

Numbers: 6,500. M/F 2:1.

OXFORD

Site: Based in Headington and Whitley. Both sites well-designed and modern. Numbers: 4,500. M/F 1:1. Courses: Largest fields are catering, business and biology. Architecture and planning departments strong. Study: A pioneer of modular courses. Exams every term. Libraries and labs well-equipped, but short of space.

PLYMOUTH

Numbers: 5,200. M/F 2:1. Courses: Largest fields electrical and communications engineering, biological sciences, environmental sciences and business studies. No humanities courses. Study: High proportion take sandwich courses and polys has good employment record. Libraries and computer facilities apparently not keeping up with expansion. New course in fisheries science.

PORTSMOUTH

Numbers: 6,500. M/F 2:1. Courses: Largest fields are engineering and science. Labs well-equipped. Study: One of top four polys favoured for employer sponsorship, and links with armed forces. Has been likened to university: it takes mainly first degree students, the bulk follow single honours degrees, and it relies on orthodox examinations and entrance procedures. High standards.

SUNDERLAND

Numbers: 4,500. M/F 2:1. Courses: Largest fields are business studies, education, humanities, engineering and sciences. Good labs. Study: One of top three polys favoured for employer sponsorship. Also national centre for school technology.

TEESIDE

Numbers: 4,000. Recruits from the local population. M/F 2:1. Courses: Largest fields are business studies, engineering, humanities, social studies and computer science. Study: Teesside was unpopular but now has strong claims to be among top 10 polys.

THAMES

Numbers: 4,500. M/F 2:1. Courses: Largest fields are business studies, education, humanities, engineering and surveying.

TRENT

Numbers: 8,000. M/F 7:4. Courses: Largest fields are business studies, education and engineering and poly also has good reputation for law, computing and surveying. Study: One of top three polys favoured for employer sponsorship. Also national centre for school technology.

WALSLEY

Numbers: 4,500. M/F 3:1. Courses: Largest fields are civil engineering, computer studies and humanities. Study: Unique course in pollution.

WOLVERHAMPTON

Numbers: 5,000. M/F 2:1. Courses: Largest fields are business studies and social sciences, and courses in politics, law and teacher training are highly rated. Study: Library, labs and computers suffer from under-funding. Unique course in carpet design.

POLYTECHNICS

TRENT

Numbers: 8,000. M/F 7:4. Courses: Largest fields are business studies, education and engineering and poly also has good reputation for law, computing and surveying. Study: One of top three polys favoured for employer sponsorship. Also national centre for school technology.

WALSLEY

Numbers: 4,500. M/F 3:1. Courses: Largest fields are civil engineering, computer studies and humanities. Study: Unique course in pollution.

WOLVERHAMPTON

Numbers: 5,000. M/F 2:1. Courses: Largest fields are business studies and social sciences, and courses in politics, law and teacher training are highly rated. Study: Library, labs and computers suffer from under-funding. Unique course in carpet design.

Compiled by SOPHIE WITTER

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Who is having the most fun? A student's life and times plus the A-Z college guide

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- Weather study (11)
- Below nought (7)
- Gibe (4)
- Flat, insipid (5)
- Foot digit plate (7)
- Cutting back (7)
- At an angle (9)
- Come out (6)

DOWN

- Page 141
- Main artery (5)
- Gazabo (9)
- Small demon (3)
- Cutting back (7)
- Come out (6)
- Wordsworth's birthplace (11)
- Silent (3)
- At an angle (9)
- Hug (7)
- Yelp (3)
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HEALTH

Using the wrong smear tactics?

Screening programmes have cut death rates from cervical cancer by 90 per cent in Canada and 66 per cent in Iceland. Yet in Britain over the past 20 years, despite three million cervical smears a year, the overall death rate has been reduced by only 20 per cent, and in some groups it has risen.

Many reasons have been cited for such poor results — the failure of some GPs to inform women patients about the test; failure to convince them of its importance; failure to target high risk groups, such as older women who do not always realize that if they have ever been sexually active they can still be at risk.

The Department of Health's decision not to pay GPs for taking smears from patients aged under 35 has not helped the younger, high-risk group among whom the disease has increased rapidly in the last two decades.

For whatever reason, there are too many women failing to come forward for a test which is able to detect the possible presence of the disease at the pre-cancer, curable, stage. It is known that between 80 and 90 per cent of the 2,000 women who die from cervical cancer each year have never had a smear.

In view of this, it was a logical step for the Minister of Health to order computerized call-up and re-call systems to be set up in all areas. Many health authorities, however, have been slow to comply, and even when they do it

Most of the 2,000 women in Britain who die from cervical cancer each year have never had a test. Wendy Cooper asks why funding policy has left so many women at risk

is doubtful if there will be sufficient back-up services to enable the scheme to work efficiently.

A disturbing report in the *British Medical Journal* last month, together with two new studies published in the same issue, confirms this, making it clear that inadequate funding with restricted colposcopy services are forcing doctors to adopt dangerous compromises that put women's lives at risk.

Examination by colposcope, an optical instrument through which the cervix can be directly viewed, is the essential second stage of investigation that should follow a suspect smear. It is necessary not only to determine whether pre-cancer is actually present, but if so what grade of lesion and what treatment is appropriate.

In many areas, pressure on colposcopy clinics is so great that immediate referral has to be

reserved for women whose smears show severe abnormality (severe dyskaryosis). For those with smears showing only "moderate" dyskaryosis, there are often weeks of waiting before a colposcope check can be done.

For women whose smears are defined only as "mild", or where they fall into the least serious category, "inflammatory", there is often no follow-up investigation at all. The worried woman is simply asked to have another smear a year later.

The studies published in the *BMJ* applied colposcope investigation to all abnormal smears among two groups of women, in London and Glasgow. The Glasgow group reported pre-cancer (grade 2 and 3) in 18 out of 104 cases, where smears had been termed either inflammatory or "mild" dyskaryotic.

Except in a few favoured areas with exceptional facilities, such patients would normally have been told to await the outcome of another smear in 12 months. The study estimated that relying on such repeat smears would have resulted in an 11.7 per cent false negative rate — in other words, failure to pick up threatening pre-cancer conditions.

A similar underestimate of pre-cancer was found in the London study. Again, colposcope examination and biopsy revealed similar levels of pre-cancer among women whose smears were mildly dyskaryotic, and also in seven out of 28 patients with only inflammatory type smears.

These chilling results show that



Wendy Hale

all women with mild dyskaryotic smears or persistent inflammatory smears must be referred for colposcope examination. Unfortunately, as the *BMJ* points out, this would overwhelm existing services, already stretched to the limit in many areas.

The report acknowledges that an extension of colposcopy services is unlikely, and that the answer will again be the compromise one of recalling such women in three to six months for a repeat smear. If that still shows any abnormality, however mild, colposcopy and biopsy must then be carried out. If the repeat smear shows no abnormality, another would be taken in 12 months. It is admitted to be a poor

compromise, not only because it means further waiting, but because the Glasgow study came up with another disconcerting figure — 12 per cent of women with mild dyskaryosis first time round and only a negative smear on later repeat screening, were nevertheless found to have some degree of pre-cancer when they were given colposcope investigation and biopsy as part of the special study procedure.

Dr Robert Yule, head of Cancer Pathology (Cytology) at Christie Hospital, Manchester, and a member of the Medical Advisory Committee for the Women's National Cancer Control Campaign, said the findings were no surprise. "In some parts of the country, even women with severely ab-

normal smears are waiting up to six months for investigation, because of the shortage of colposcopes and doctors trained to use them. Our screening service is hopelessly underfunded and a disgrace to a so-called advanced nation. We spend less of our gross national product on health than any other western country."

At the WNCCT headquarters, spokeswoman Bretonny Mundy said: "These new findings underline the weaknesses in the system and the need for a continued campaign for better facilities and follow-up. Meanwhile it's important that women shouldn't be discouraged from taking smear tests — the system is far from perfect but it still saves lives."

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Aids and jobs

Mr Norman Fowler, the new Secretary of State for Employment, has made it clear that there should be no discrimination against employees with the HIV virus. But do the employment laws offer enough protection to Aids carriers?

At a Confederation of British Industry conference this week, Mr David Pannick, a barrister, cited the case of an unfair dismissal claim by a homosexual cinema projectionist, who was sacked because his colleagues feared they might contract Aids. An industrial tribunal rejected the claim.

Although an employer cannot dismiss someone merely because he knows or suspects him to be infected with the virus, some groups of workers — such as doctors and nurses — are on tricky ground, as their jobs could involve the risk of infecting others. Pannick said: "In such jobs it may well be considered fair to dismiss an infected employee for the protection of others."

An employer cannot legally justify dismissal on grounds of pressure from the workforce involving strikes or industrial action, but if the pressure takes other forms, such as disruption due to the breakdown of working relationships, then a tribunal can rule that the dismissal is fair.

Pannick believes that Britain should introduce laws similar to those in the United States, which prohibit discrimination against the handicapped.

Jill Sherman

Brittle bones

More than 50 per cent of women will suffer a spontaneous fracture of the bone in their later years. Many elderly women suffer from the less dramatic presentations of osteoporosis, the excessive bone loss common after menopause, and have to tolerate a shrinking stature and the pain from spinal nerve root pressure resulting from a collapsing spinal column. Continuing to take brisk exercise during, and after middle age, helps; a reasonable calcium intake is essential, but there is considerable doubt if extra calcium is beneficial, and too much alcohol increases osteoporosis.

But essentially the problem is hormonal, and the only effective way of controlling it is hormone replacement therapy. Not all women need to take hormones in later life. A report in the *Lancet* of a study by doctors in Denmark, demonstrates that it is possible at the time of the menopause to detect, by pho-

MEDICAL BRIEFING

ton absorptiometry of the forearm bone mineral content and by biochemical studies, which women will be fast bone losers, and therefore most likely to benefit from hormone replacement therapy.

Albinism test

Albinism is not a crippling problem in temperate climates; the pale skin, pink eyes and fair hair may attract stares and the patients suffer terribly from glare, find it difficult to judge distance and depth and have poor, patchy vision, but the lack of pigment is not life threatening. In the Third World where protection from the sun is almost impossible, their skin is subjected to almost continuous damage from the sun's rays; as a result malignant change is common and few albinos survive to the age of 40.

A recent *Lancet* carries a report on advances in the prenatal diagnosis of albinism — although this is pointless unless the parents want to consider abortion. Studies have shown that, however inconve-

nient albinism may be in temperate zones, sufferers often perform better than their normal siblings and many have proved particularly good at finance.

Watch the baby

Walking frames to help convert crawlers into toddlers have been made for at least 200 years, and for as long as they have been in existence they have been criticized. The old-fashioned nanny was convinced that allowing the baby to use its legs too early was bound to result in deformity (there is no evidence of this); more recently doctors have warned that serious accidents, as well as repeated tumbles, can occur to children using them.

A report in the *Archives of Diseases of Children* says that the number of accidents involving baby walkers has increased by 50 per cent in the last 10 years and that all too often the accident occurs when the child is allowed to play without parental supervision.

Dr Thomas Stuttford

Calman is on holiday.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Rising damp

Has Nigel Lawson gone soft? Yesterday he appointed as his PPS a Tory so well he drips. As recently as last year, Nigel Lawson, vice-chairman of the party's backbench committee, was publicly calling on the Chancellor to "give top priority to the unemployment challenge". The year before, in *Mastering British Politics*, he wrote: "Occasionally, in the course of its long history, the Conservative party has been swept along on the wave of some particular ideology, but such periods have not usually lasted or brought enduring political success." Such talk did not endear Lawson to some of the party faithful in his constituency. In 1985 a row-blazed over reports, later denied, that he had attended the launch of Francis Pym's Centre Forward group. Continuing discontent led five party officers to stand down in March. One, Roy Whitehair, a former constituency president, said yesterday: "Mr Lawson has always opposed Mrs Thatcher. Let's hope Nigel knows what he's doing."

Paper tiger

It will be days rather than weeks before Michael Dobbs, Norman Tebbit's chief of staff, departs Central Office. How do I know? First, because he told me so yesterday. Second, because he was spotted at Smith Square shredding documents. "Nothing sinister," he assured me. "Just those papers relating to other people who might not appreciate them turning up on a rubbish tip." And that, he added, is the only Oliver North parallel. "I even paid for my own burglar alarm."

Good behaviour

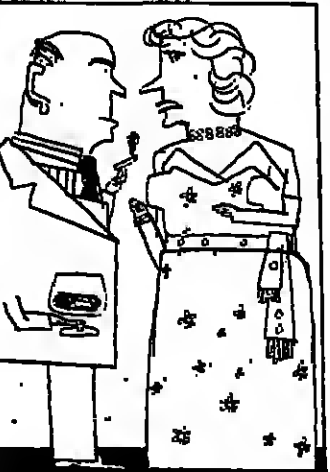
Spotted in Wormwood Scrubs chapel, the unusual venue for a prison-book launch earlier this week, was a grand piano, donated after his release by Ivor Novello. He served four weeks during the war for driving a Rolls-Royce without a war transport licence, and conducted the prison choir during his incarceration.

● *The Solicitors' Journal*, which this month published a learned article on libel cases, now knows how it feels to be on the wrong end of one. A writ is on its way over an article accusing American lawyers of ambulance chasing.

Matched pair

There is now more than one Aquascutum fan in the Thatcher family. Having worn the company's tailored styles through the election, the PM has had a word with Denis. Yesterday, he spent lunchtime in its Regent Street shop, examining the shirts and ties on special offer in today's sale. And to think Marks & Sparks used to be good enough for any self-respecting Tory.

BARRY FANTONI



'Like the dress, dear? It's a genuine Official Receiver'

News flash

Ronald Reagan's reluctance to face the press has led to an unusual style of political interviewing. Since journalists can now question him only at so-called photo opportunities, they have perfected the technique of shouting their inquiries from afar while Reagan poses with various dignitaries or is running to his helicopter. Last week the performance totally bewildered his guest, President Habre of Chad, whose interpreter felt obliged to translate each yell, which ranged from questions on South Korea to lessons in US schools on the creation. Reagan's reply hardly varied: "I shouldn't be taking questions..."

Overwrapped

A word of warning for readers who live outside the EEC thinking of reclaiming VAT on goods bought while on holiday here. A Californian, Michael Strieby, has sent me his refunded cheques totalling £14.97, asking me to give them to a charity of my choice, because his local bank would charge more than the face value to convert them into dollars. He got the refund, he said, only after filling in endless forms and providing proof that he was a bona fide visitor. "Secure in the knowledge that we were helping to keep a few bureaucrats if not exactly gainfully employed, at least off the dole, we went home and awaited our checks," he writes. "I hope it won't cost you more to comply than the gift is worth." Perhaps I should send the cash to the man or woman who devised the scheme.

Child abuse: the elusive truth

by David M. Paul

The natural revulsion to the often appalling allegations in child sex abuse cases means that any doctor called upon to examine an alleged victim must exercise exceptional care in the manner in which the entire medical examination is conducted.

Medico-legal diagnosis depends upon the physical signs found at the medical examination being consistent with the history given or obtained relating to the incident under investigation, and with the symptoms complained of by the alleged victim. It follows that, if there is inconsistency between the physical signs and the history, the diagnosis must be in doubt.

As in the field of more general child abuse, by far the most common incidence of sexual abuse is domestic, where the abuser or abusers are more closely related to the abused child. The next most common type of abuse is semi-domestic, where the abuser or abusers may be more distant relatives, family friends, guardians or baby-sitters.

Within my own clinical experience, these two groups account for some 80 per cent of all cases of sexual abuse of children in which I have been called upon to examine or advise. Only about 20 per cent of the cases in my own experience have involved comparative strangers or total strangers.

This explains one of the examining doctor's problems, for it is usually in the 20 per cent "stranger or comparative stranger" situation that the doctor is called upon to examine the abuse, while the situation is still fresh and before all physical signs have resolved and physical scientific evidence has been destroyed by the passage of time and cleansing.

In the domestic and the semi-domestic case, the doctor is almost invariably asked to examine an allegedly sexually abused child long after the alleged incident or incidents have taken place, and frequently after many other agencies have already been involved.

It must be obvious that the sooner the medical examination is undertaken, and the sooner the relevant samples are obtained, the greater is the chance of reaching a correct diagnosis. Any delay in submitting the child for medical examination leads almost invariably to reduction or to total resolution of all physical signs and to the inevitable loss of all relevant physical scientific evidence for the laboratory.

Taking details of the alleged incident presents particular problems because of the child's shyness and embarrassment, compounded by a limited vocabulary, and the fear that it may be thought to have been "naughty" and to blame. Some cardinal rules must be followed:

● The examining doctor must have great patience; it may often take an hour or more to get to know the child before the specific matters involved can even be reached.

● The doctor must make himself aware of what the child calls the various parts of the anatomy that may be involved. This information may be obtained from the child itself, or from the relatives.

● In the case of very young children the doctor has to obtain what information he can from relatives, social workers, police officers, and sometimes from other children. In all such situa-

tions he must remember that the accounts given to him are often grossly inaccurate, such a history must always be viewed with great suspicion. With children over four it is usually possible to obtain a reasonable history directly from the child.

● The doctor should never ask direct questions when the child's initial account of allegations is being taken. Children, once at ease with their questioner, tend to provide the answers to direct questions in the way they think the questioner would like them to. They watch the questioner's face to see if their answer pleases and will modify the answer if they think they see a look of disappointment, disbelief, or boredom.

Only after the main allegations have been volunteered by the child is it permissible to ask some direct questions. These questions should not be aimed at increasing the number or type of allegations that have been made, but are designed solely to clarify certain parts of the history which could assist in the corroboration or otherwise of the allegations.

If the child has named the abuser spontaneously in the initial account, it is quite correct for the examining doctor to ask the child for confirmation of that name subsequently, but it is entirely wrong to suggest the identity of any individual to the child before it has indicated the identity of the abuser without prompting.

● Dolls can play a very useful part in discovering the story, but I believe that they should be used only after the child has given its

own unprompted account of the alleged incident or incidents.

It is too easy for the examining doctor, social worker or investigator to "suggest" albeit quite accidentally, what took place by putting the dolls in certain positions. The only way that I use dolls is by placing them in positions which would be quite impossible for there to have been any sexual contact. The children's response has been to take them from me with some sort of uncomplimentary remark such as "You are a silly doctor" and then to place the dolls themselves in a position totally consistent with their own previous account of the incident.

● The interpretation of a child's sexual awareness presents new and increasing problems. In the distant days of 1958, when I examined my first sexually abused child, the fact that the child appeared to be sexually aware far beyond the "norm" of its age was of considerable corroborative value. The modern child, however, is much more sexually aware. The examining doctor must beware of the possible incorrect interpretation of a child's precocious sexual awareness.

● The involvement of other investigative agencies prior to the medical examination always carries with it the risk that the history obtained by the examining doctor has been modified by the child's contact with adults from these agencies.

The author is City of London Coroner and honorary consultant in clinical forensic medicine at Guy's Hospital. This is an edited version of an article which appeared in *Medicine, Science and the Law*, Vol 26 No 2 (Kluwer Publishing).

Ronald Butt

Tax lessons from 1380

The Queen's Speech today will announce the first poll tax we have had for 600 years. History never repeats itself but it teaches lessons, and those we can learn from the tax levied in 1380 offer more illumination than reassurance.

It was the work of a parliament which met at Northampton and was unusually thinly attended, lacking many experienced councillors who might have advised against the most disastrous attempt at tax raising by any medieval English parliament. It was winter, accommodation and fuel were scarce and the weather was atrocious.

"Outragious floods" had been caused by "great and continual rains", as the clerk recorded, and bad roads delayed the arrival of Lords and Commons and the opening of parliament. Even when proceedings began, few lords were present. Many were on the Scottish border with John of Gaunt negotiating a truce.

The Commons had repeatedly been asked for money to meet the chronic financial crisis of the time. Now they were told by the chancellor that once more the king was "outrageously" in debt and even his jewels might have to be sold. Three options were considered: a poll tax on every male and female, "the strong aiding the weak", a sales tax on merchandise, and the conventional medieval tax on moveable goods. The last of these fell heaviest on the smaller landowners they largely represented, so this time they chose the poll tax. It was the fuse which exploded the Peasants' Revolt in the following year.

There had been a poll tax a couple of years earlier, but that had been graded so that every man paid according to his wealth and degree, from the Duke of Lancaster (10 marks), earls and the mayor of London (£4) down to 4d to be paid by everyman and his wife, except for "veritable beggars", who paid nothing.

But the poll tax of 1380 was at a flat rate three times higher than the former minimum levied on every adult over 15, and no means were devised to enable the rich to aid the poor. Where there were few rich men, the poor were especially hard hit (as in the cities). There was much evasion, which led to inquiries into personal circumstances, which caused even deeper resentment. The Peasants' Revolt, during which the head of the poor chancellor, Archbishop Sudbury of Canterbury, was hacked off by the mob, shook the social system. No poll tax has been tried since.

The objectives of the "community charge" of 1987 are admirable: to replace rates which are unfair as between individuals and which enable high-spending local authorities to penalize non-voting businesses and so destroy jobs. The proposal to make businesses subject to a "uniform business rate" levied equally throughout the country and distributed according to the number of the area's adult residents, is good sense and will help promote inner-city jobs. The individual poll tax is another matter.

It, too, is to be levied without regard to income. The person on £8,000 will pay the same as the

person on £80,000. People on a social security will pay at a reduced rate of 20 per cent of the local community charge, collecting from the state, as an addition to their social benefits, a sum equal to 20 per cent of the national average poll tax.

But if they are in a high-spending borough they will still be out of pocket. If they live in Camden, for instance, the highest spender of all, they will pay 20 per cent of the local community charge (about £750 annually) so that they would be due to pay about £150. But they would get from social security only 20 per cent of the national average community charge, now about £200. So they would collect only £40, leaving them £110 to pay.

This is supposed to give them an incentive to vote their high-spending borough out of office. It assumes a questionable degree of political sophistication in many such people. But what of those who vote against the high-spending authority and still fail to get it out? Is it fair to penalize, say, a single parent with three children on social security who happens to live in Camden, compared with her equivalent in Wimbledon?

What will be the public response if she suddenly finds her social security income effectively cut by anything up to £110? If she defaults, will the local authority distrain her goods or eventually have her sent to jail? Or will it simply add the default to its mounting debts and blame the Tory government?

The scheme, devised because a local income tax was found to be not feasible, has all the hallmarks of a bright idea adopted before all the details (which, of course, include the difficulty of chasing up people who move often) have been thought out.

The bulk of the money raised by the poll tax will go to pay for what are essential services, education, fire and police, which are laid on local authorities by central government. But what is the logic of having these national services paid for by an inequitable flat rate when other national services (defence, for instance) are paid for by a graduated income tax?

A more sensible plan would be to remove the national services which are now paid for locally to the Exchequer, leaving the local authorities to raise the money for such smaller items as refuse collection, street lighting, parks and libraries, for which some kind of poll tax might be acceptable and which would expose wasteful spending more easily.

It will be said that the only accountable kind of local government is that which raises money as well as spends it. But this is the theory of another age, before the unwieldy inner city authorities which do not have real local identities. Why should the accountability of a local authority and its performance not be tested by the way in which it spends money allocated by a proper formula from the centre? Fortunately, the Tory backbenchers will not be kept away from this Westminster parliament by bad weather or trouble on the border.

however... Paul Jennings

Lick yourself a micro master

Have you ever wondered what happened to the painters who used to vie for the title "This Year's Problem Picture" at the Royal Academy, an outdated category now that they are all either insoluble or so innocuous as not to come anywhere near being a Problem?

Clearly they had enough sense of the wonder and strangeness of the world to want, in however vague and British a way, to show it in Problem terms, but they knew instinctively it was no use trying to emulate Dali and other Surrealists with bent watches, big cardboard faces in perspective, Mexican desert, women with three breasts, and the rest of it.

What they have done is to enter Surrealism by the back door, so to speak, by designing all these huge new stamps that come out every few weeks, in a technique to which it is high time we applied the term Polymicroism. This means, in general, getting an enormous amount of detail, often so detailed as to be invisible to the naked eye - or, who knows, intentionally subliminal? - on to a stamp.

I'm willing to bet that millions of people, buying the Hallé's Comet stamp, thought, if they looked at it at all, "Oh, a badge - no, now I look, it's more like a porcupine. Must be something to do with Nature." Well, in a way it was, but you had to look very closely to see that those apparent quills were the comet's tail.

Well, now, as any reader of this paper will know from the 4 1/4 x 3 1/4 enlargement printed on the date of issue of the present series, the St John Ambulance 22p is a perfect example of Polymicroism. The first impression is one of mysterious nursery, fairytale magic, with dolls. There is more than a hint of Petrouchka about the prone boy figure.

But no, he is wearing pyjamas and dressing-gown, for the small print says "First aid in wartime"; he is an air-raid casualty. Yet the vague jumble behind him could just as well be random spillage from dressing-up or toy boxes as the bomb rubble a

magnifying glass examination apparently shows it to be. The nurse, kneeling with stiff, doll-like arms, has a curiously pre-war look, with that hat, and I would date the ambulance at about 1929.

But of course it's the 18p that most of us are going to be looking at, and this has even more of the strange polymicroist ambivalence. To begin with, there is something unmistakably French about it. Perhaps the immediate impression is that gendarmes are carrying away the body of a poor lonely washerwoman on a two-wheeled pauper's cart. It is Christmas time, as the pathetic scraps of bunting she had picked up and saved from public Bastille Day celebrations indicate, together with the barely touched Christmas pudding in the foreground.

The miscellaneous, dark-coloured things still on the line at the top show the kind of washing she usually took in; but the white ribbon and four white bobbles, barely visible to the naked eye, are the remains of a tremendously chic and expensive hat she had rashly contracted to clean, though it was beyond her poor skills to reassemble it after the unpicking necessary for the washing, and some frightful *houle bourgeoisie* owner had charged her its full value, causing either heart failure or the poor old thing's actual suicide.

However, closer inspection reveals that it isn't washing at the top but the back view of the legs of spectators, one on tiptoe in new shoes, another an Edwardian lady with a yellow parasol. But in front of the tiptoe man there is someone with footwear very much of our own time, black with very thick, white, body stitching of the kind you see in high-class sports shoes, or those used by Hell's Angel types. And if you look carefully you'll see the hand of the arm in the sleeve of the figure on the tier is clutching not the other arm but an empty white glove. The whole thing is a dummy.

Oh, by the way, what's that little silver silhouette of Mozart doing in the top right-hand corner?

Lord Hailsham, the former Lord Chancellor, makes a constitutional contrast - and finds Westminster's basic model still the best

Democracies divergent

Constitutions are of two kinds, the traditional, based on mystique, immemorial usage and convention, and the contrived, based on some definite political occurrence and reflecting the received wisdom of the time of their creation. The British constitution is of the first type, the American of the second. But since the American was largely based on the contemporary perception of its founding fathers about the true nature of the British, or more specifically the English, political experience, comparisons of the two structures after 200 years are both interesting and instructive.

The successful conclusion of the war of independence had left the 13 former colonies as a loose alliance of sovereign states bound by articles of confederation, but with some embryonic common institutions. They had, however, no unified nationality, no head of state, no central government, no currency, no common system of taxation, no central judiciary, and no constitution. In other words they possessed no assured common future, nor the necessary apparatus for survival. Yet they perceived themselves as a nation in the making.

Two hundred years ago this year, in the four months between May and September 1787, the delegates who troubled to attend the convention at Philadelphia achieved a document only seven articles long which, with its 26 amendments (including the 18th of evil memory) has stood the test of two centuries of existence, survived a civil war, accommodated within the vast confines of an unseized continent to the west an unparalleled flood of immigration, and finally emerged in the 20th century as the constitutional framework for a world power of unique military strength and economic sophistication.

It is, therefore, small wonder that its citizens regard the document which emerged at Philadelphia with almost superstitious veneration, and the remarkable men who drafted its clauses in the hot summer of 1787 as something near the deities of "demigods", with which Thomas Jefferson saluted them from Paris.

The delegates had not much to work on, apart from their brief American experience, their English origin, and their acquaintance with classical antiquity. Apart from England, the civilized world consisted of two rather ramshackle republics in Holland and Poland, the canonical grouping in Switzerland (not truly federated before the war of 1848), and a vast number of more or less absolute monarchies of various shapes and sizes.



COLE '87

perception of what they considered to be the legitimate prerogatives of William III, but without any hereditary succession, and limited it by a series of imaginative constitutional checks and balances, including the restraints of an independent judiciary.

The outcome was a remarkable *tour de force*, entirely novel in its totality, though its English origin, filtered through the rationalist spirit of the age of enlightenment, is still clearly visible.

What, however, the founding fathers failed to perceive, or if they did perceived it discarded it, was that as a cabinet system, was the true growing point of the British constitution, and that the hereditary monarchy, retaining its mystique, abandoning its pretensions to rule, but maintaining its right to reign, had at least as much power of survival as the new American constitution itself.

Since 1787, the two models, both almost purely English in conception, the limited and elective monarchy of the United States, and the cabinet-led parliamentary polity of the United Kingdom with its hereditary head of state have continued to exist side by side, continuously influencing each other by constant communication in a common language, and providing two alternative constitutional models for most of the free world.

It is an almost overwhelming disadvantage that each successive head of government emerges from comparative obscurity, often totally devoid of parliamentary experience, to rule one of the most powerful states in the history of mankind, surrounds himself with a cabinet, none of whom are themselves members of either house of Congress, and who, on dismissal or resignation, disappear almost without trace into their law practices, universities or business avocations.

Of the three branches of government the Supreme Court emerges as perhaps the most effective in its achievement of the aims of the founding fathers, but at the price of having, to a large extent, politicized the judiciary in the eyes of the public and in the eyes of successive presidents who, with the advice and consent of the Senate, are responsible for appointments.

However, despite such temporary lapses as the Dred Scott

decision in the mid-1850s on the status of slaves, the Supreme Court has generally justified its existence as the independent guardian and interpreter of the constitution, founding the extent of its jurisdiction on the *Marbury v Madison* judgment, and its powers on the first 10 amendments of the constitution (the so-called "Bill of Rights") passed by Congress immediately after the ratification by the states of the original seven articles, and, finally, on the so-called "right of judicial review" which in the last 20 years has at last invaded the English courts.

Whether it is advantageous for Congress to possess only limited powers of legislation or the Senate to have prerogatives putting it on a level with the House of Representatives are matters on which, as one who has lived within the flexibility of Congress's British cousin, I have some reservations.

Having an American mother, my US half fears the danger of the elective dictatorship which results from the combined effect of the cabinet system, the absence of a true Bill of Rights, and a wholly dominant House of Commons. But my British half relishes the flexibility of the British as distinct from the rigidity of the American model, admires the effective requirement that cabinet ministers should predominantly have parliamentary experience, and universally be required to be, or to become, members of one House or the other.

Neither half is wholly able to foresee the ultimate effect on parliament or the courts of our entry into the Common Market or our adherence to the European Convention on Human Rights. Both halves are profoundly suspicious of attempts to graft the American use of select committees on to cabinet government. My British half strongly admires the institution of the hereditary monarchy, separating the functions of the head of state from those of the head of government, supplying the elements of continuity, mystique, and a guarantee of constitutional continuity in preference to the American model, which combines what in my own eyes are the wholly incompatible roles of constitutional head of state and leader of the political party in power.

Both models have demonstrated their power of survival over the past two centuries. Neither the American nor the British model takes full account of one further essential difference. This consists in the extent to which in Britain constitutional law is largely a matter of pure convention decided ultimately by evolving custom and informed public opinion rather than by strict law as interpreted by the courts, while American constitutional propriety is almost entirely a matter for law in its strictest sense as a question for decision by the courts in general and the Supreme Court in particular.

Seen from the outside it is this acceptance of convention which seems to make the British, or at least the English, a nation of cricketers, and the Americans, with their love of their days in court, a nation of litigants.

The only certain fact is that neither the founding fathers in 1787, nor the parliaments of George III had the slightest conception of the remarkable sequence of events of the 200 years following their separation, nor the extent to which the separate structure of each, pursuing its own diverse but compatible ethos, would influence the political history of the rest of humanity.

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REAL CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

The decision by the Civil and Public Services Association to ballot its members on all-out strike action in pursuit of an improved pay offer looks, on the surface, like an aggressive intensification of industrial pressure. It is in fact, as the Government well knows, an indication of almost certain defeat. The Treasury has all but won the civil service dispute. The question now is how it will use its victory.

When the annual pay round began in March, the Government was faced by a common front of five unions unanimously rejecting an initial offer of 4 per cent. Four unions formed a consortium and announced that they would take to the barricades. The Treasury then proceeded to divide — and will shortly rule. The Institution of Professional Civil Servants was offered a package incorporating the most far-reaching changes in civil service pay arrangements for 30 years. One hundred and sixty pay scales were abolished in favour of a 37-point "spine" with built-in rewards for merit and skill, greater managerial flexibility and an opening for the later introduction of regional pay differentials.

This *quid pro quo* produced a deal worth between 11 and 16 per cent over two years, giving substance to the managers' arguments that larger salary increases really could be achieved by reciprocal concessions on productivity and incentives. Trade union unity then turned out to be an illusion.

The unions were divided by influences more powerful than the rhetoric which brought them together. The First Division Association, for example, has members who often have direct experience of management. Their backgrounds, income, careers and objectives set them a long way apart from the more militant fringes of the CPSA manning the social security and benefit offices.

It is the Militant-dominated CPSA which is now left isolated. But as it prepares for the fight against its last remaining opponent, the Treasury should ensure that it looks towards the future too. There is a long term issue at stake here which may prove to be more important

than the short term language of victory and defeat.

Whitehall's managers need to go a great deal further in the direction they have taken in these latest negotiations, radical though the changes can be made to sound. Whitehall's habits of recruitment, staffing and pay — formed in an earlier, richer, age — have not only to be modernized, they have to be transformed.

This Government has indeed cut civil service numbers, but essentially by a crude shrinking of the existing system. This has had the predictable effect of depressing Whitehall morale with the related consequence of a flight of talent from the upper reaches of the service. It has occasionally increased waste and inefficiency. It has by-passed most of the more deep-rooted problems.

It is remarkable that while job losses in the civil service are generating so much political heat, the machinery of government is suffering from serious shortages of skills and damagingly high turnover of employees in many clerical and secretarial sections, particularly in the south-east. There have been some tentative experiments with contracting out such jobs here and there, but on no very ambitious scale.

The check on managerial freedom lies in the basic agreements between managers and unions over conditions of service. The Government would be well-advised to think further about moving towards the practices which seem to suit contemporary social trends: a "core" of full-time, and well-paid, staff workers, augmented as needed by part-time or contract staff supplied from the private sector and tailored to the needs of the department concerned.

Performance-related pay is one kind of progress; a structure of service and salary truly related to the needs of government would be even better. The current disarray of the civil service unions, combined with the willingness of the majority of them to consider new approaches, may be the best opportunity that this Government will ever have to raise its sights for the public service.

DEMOCRACY IN WAITING

Yesterday's three-hour meeting between the South Korean leader, President Chun Doo Hwan, and his adversary, Mr Kim Young Sam, head of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party, may not have achieved anything, but it clarified much. It established the political battlelines in South Korea and demonstrated that without further concessions by one side or the other, the prospects for peace on the streets of Seoul in the long run-up to the Olympics are not good.

That the meeting took place at all was the result of a concession made — under pressure — by President Chun. After two weeks of uninterrupted civil unrest in Seoul and other cities, he agreed to talk directly to Mr Kim. He also agreed to opposition demands for the release from house arrest of the country's most prominent dissident, Mr Kim Dae Jung. During the meeting, he offered to reopen parliamentary discussion on constitutional reform, a discussion he halted on April 13, and to hold further talks with the opposition.

For Kim Young Sam this was nowhere near enough. He dismissed the President's offer to reopen discussion on constitutional reform as a non-concession. In his view, it simply returned the situation to where it had been before the discussion was halted on April 13. He stood by the original demands of the opposition: for a referendum to change the constitution so that the next president should be elected directly rather than by an electoral college. He also stood by the opposition's timetable. With President Chun's constitutional term of office expiring in February, the new electoral rules have to apply to the next elections if they are to be worth anything.

Kim Young Sam emerged from his meeting with the President angry, and with the opposition's demands intact. His mood was not improved by the delay in releasing Kim Dae Jung from house arrest. The opposition was confirmed in its suspicion of the President's motives; demonstrators were back on the streets, and constitutional reform was still the fundamental issue.

After the abortive encounter it is easy to suggest formulae that might provide a way out of the impasse. The opposition might extend the timetable for reform beyond the coming presidential elections. The President might call an immediate referendum on electoral reform but commit himself or his successor to introduce the new rules only after the next presidential elections. The opposition might nominate a new leader less identified with all-out opposition than either Kim Young Sam or Kim Dae Jung. But each side has reasons why it will resist further concessions.

The opposition believes that it has President Chun on the run. It has gained the release of

Kim Dae Jung who was once sentenced to death for sedition. It has forced the President into talks. The United States has been concerned enough to send its senior official with responsibility for policy in North-east Asia to see the situation for himself and talk to all the parties involved. And then there are the Olympics: what more might President Chun concede if he believed the games were jeopardized by continuing civil unrest?

President Chun Doo Hwan's position is not, however, as weak as his opponents would wish. Comparisons with ex-President Marcos of the Philippines are tempting, but also misleading. President Chun is presiding over a country which is economically successful — and increasingly so. It has accumulated a large foreign debt, but its current balance of trade account is now in surplus.

The President's opponents are, by and large, university students and sections of the middle classes, not workers and not people in the countryside. The base of the opposition has broadened somewhat in recent weeks, but still has little in common with the popular revolt that brought Mrs Corazon Aquino to power in the Philippines.

Nor are the Americans likely to replace their client quite as summarily as they did in the Philippines. The strategic importance of South Korea, which is a bulwark against the communist North and the Soviet Union, is in quite a different league. The platform of the present opposition, which includes a demand for unification with the North, would be unacceptable to the Americans under current circumstances. US influence in South Korea may be vociferously resented by crowds on the streets; behind the scenes, it is appreciated as essential to the country's security.

The interests of the United States lie in keeping South Korea economically and militarily strong, while at the same time edging it towards democracy. The interests of President Chun and his party lie in halting the present eruption of civil unrest, ensuring a peaceful and constitutional transfer of power next February and creating a climate in which the 1988 Olympics can be held without controversy in Seoul. He has the threat of martial law still available to him.

At present, the interests of the opposition seem to lie in fomenting unrest; but this is a tactic, not the objective. The objective is to make South Korea a more democratic and stable country, and that is an objective all those involved in South Korea purport to share. This cannot be achieved at a stroke. The opposition must not overplay its hand. It should keep its real ends in view and resume parliamentary discussion on electoral reform at once. This may be only a first step, but it is at least that.

Privatising airlines

From Sir Ross Stainton
Sir, Your article yesterday (June 19), "Turning silver to gold", based on Lord King's lecture to the Institute of Directors, is a timely and colourful statement of the success of privatisation. It would have been no less so without his comments on the board members and management of the airline before he joined it.

At no time that I can recall in 13 years as an executive member was the board unaware of the dialogue between the airline and its sponsoring ministry. The board was obviously aware that the ministry represented both the owner and the banker of the airline and a dialogue was necessary and continuous, especially as the Government did not consistently behave either as owner or banker if such roles were politically inconvenient.

For example, in 1971 the Government ordered the transfer of some of BOAC's routes to Caledonian, a process since repeated. This was hardly the behaviour of an "owner" and the airline was never compensated. Such actions made, from the viewpoint of the airline, a strong case for privatisation.

Lord King alleges that senior managers were reluctant to allow interference from an outside chairman. Since the chairman was, over the years, almost without exception appointed from outside and served as the principal spokesman of the board to the Government, communication would have come to a halt if his presence and participation had been regarded by management as interference. It never was.

Overmanned the airline certainly was, largely through Government-backed union action in

the aftermath of the merger during the mid-70s. Improvement in productivity was painfully slow, and aggravated by declining traffic. Despite intense efforts in the late seventies, fundamental improvement only became possible with the changed labour climate of the early eighties, as in British industry generally.

The pride of the staff, as it still does, in loyalty setting a high standard of public service, not self-service, in technical standards, operating performance and punctuality, concern for the customer and overall quality as good as any of the world's airlines and sometimes better.

Yours faithfully,
ROSS STAINTON (past Chairman, British Airways),
Tees Green,
23 Prior Road,
Camberley, Surrey,
June 20.

Opera plan for Covent Garden

From the General Director of the Royal Opera House

Sir, The recent screening of *La Bohème* on the Covent Garden piazza (report, June 10) has opened up the doors of the Royal Opera House and it is ironic that its success is now being used as a reason to seek further delay in obtaining planning consent for the Royal Opera House Covent Garden project, which is to be reconsidered by Westminster City Council's Planning and Development Committee on June 30.

Such delay, if it occurs, could well be the end of the project because of our present inability to continue to finance it and a public enquiry which would surely follow. We need to plan consent now so that we can operate from a strong and secure base.

The notion that we would be unable to arrange further public screenings on the piazza when the project is completed is quite false. The reconstruction of the east end of the piazza will not lessen the width of the existing street and we are keen to take advantage of the success of the piazza as a street theatre, which it has already proved itself to be. We need sponsorship for screenings, but we are determined that they will continue in the future.

The weather is a hazard for this kind of venture, but it is worth noting that, with the co-operation of Alternative Arts, the screen could be moved to the portico of St Paul's church at the west end of the piazza, thus giving the audience the protection of the market buildings.

In both places the screen could be seen by several thousand people as opposed to the limited number who could be admitted to the spaces indicated in recently published proposals.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN TOOLEY,
General Director,
Royal Opera House,
Covent Garden, WC2,
June 23.

From the President of the Londoners' Society
Sir, What greater irony could there be than the position in which the Royal Opera House finds itself after its hugely successful venture into popular culture by way of Plácido Domingo's performance in

La Bohème, relayed on a giant screen to the hordes in the Covent Garden piazza.

At a stroke this bold experiment has shown that Covent Garden is appropriate as a centre of London's cultural life where ordinary people can stroll and talk and enjoy fine music as an extra dimension of enjoyment to their lives.

It has shown that the arts need the people and the people need the arts and yet at the same time it has introduced development plans for Covent Garden which destroy the very thing it has created. The scheme will effectively turn the open spaces of Inigo Jones into an enclosed area.

The financial pressures on the Royal Opera House are real and understandable, but to sacrifice their priceless environment in order to raise money by allowing commercial development of the kind proposed is surely tragic and downright wrong.

Yours faithfully,
FALKLAND, President,
The Londoners' Society,
Carlyle House,
16 Chelsea Embankment, SW3,
June 23.

From Dr R. A. W. Allberry
Sir, Norman St John-Stevens writes today (June 22) of the success of the recent Royal Opera House experiment in relaying a performance of *La Bohème* to a screen in the piazza. However, on May 25 a performance of *Turandot* was broadcast by the BBC, thereby ensuring that a wonderful production could be seen by anyone in the country with access to a television set. Surely this is a better solution to the assertion that opera is only for a small minority than allowing 2,000 people to stand for 2½ hours, the majority having an interrupted view of the screen, the sound drowned by the rain on 2,000 umbrellas.

The Metropolitan Opera in New York has for many years had a policy of broadcasting Saturday afternoon performances, a practice which has allowed millions of Americans to hear productions from their premier house.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD A. W. ALLBERRY,
50 Trammere Road,
Epsom, Surrey,
June 22.

Election echoes

From Mr Harry Greenway, MP for Ealing North (Conservative)

Sir, Perhaps last month's call of the British Council of Churches and others for public meetings for all constituency candidates should be examined. Before entering Parliament I chaired a meeting for Christians addressed by each parliamentary candidate some years ago. Since entering Parliament I have taken part in such gatherings as a candidate.

I have become doubtful as to the value of such meetings for the Christians for whom they are intended. Is it really good that Christians should be summoned to meetings to put moral questions to candidates and to be encouraged to feel that they above all should be making separate moral judgements of candidates and their views at these exclusive events?

Would it not be better if Christians attended the rough-and-tumble public meetings of candidates on their separate political platforms like members of all other faiths?

Yours etc,
HARRY GREENWAY,
House of Commons,
June 15.

From Dr Michael Goldsmith
Sir, I was saddened to hear of Mr Anthony Kraus's experience (June 19) of the problems of the elderly and infirm at polling stations in north London.

The problems, which are very real and caused by the use of schools and other such unsuitable

buildings as polling stations, are to be found nationwide. He might, however, be heartened to hear that not all presiding officers are unhelpful.

I transported a large number of old ladies in my minibus to the polls last week and on one occasion the nurses of our local old people's hospital, having lifted an old lady who was a paralysed stroke victim into my vehicle, were driven to her polling station, where there were 20 steps up to the building.

The presiding officer could see no problem and came out with a voting slip and a pencil and helped the old lady to vote inside my vehicle. I then accompanied him, at his request, to the box to see the slip inserted therein.

This helpful and friendly council officer made one old lady's arduous journey to exercise her democratic right the high spot of her year.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL J. GOLDSMITH,
Leaside House,
Mill Green,
Hatfield, Hertfordshire,
June 22.

From Mr A. Selous
Sir, I do not remember Conservative MPs in southern England claiming that the Labour Party had no mandate for the South of England under the Labour government of 1974-79.

Yours sincerely,
ANDREW SELOUS,
36 Hillyard Street,
SW9,
June 18.

The nature of God

From Mr David C. C. Watson

Sir, "As with science, so with theology." Thus Canon Stanesby (June 13) seeks to perpetuate the popular myth that things visible and invisible are equally open to human investigation. We tend to forget that in many important matters modern man is as ignorant as the fishermen and tax-collectors of 2,000 years ago. What do we know more than they about the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the dead, or the life of the world to come?

Clifford Longley was right (article, June 8) to criticise the authors of *We Believe in God* for their "lack of critical reflection on

themselves". As C. S. Lewis has written: "If one is speaking of authority, the united authority of all the Biblical critics in the world counts for nothing. On this they speak simply as men; men obviously influenced by, and perhaps insufficiently critical of, the spirit of the age they grew up in."

Newtonian physics can be tested by experiment and observation. The Incarnation cannot. But millions have proved that Christ is indeed "relevant to human needs" and we need search no further for truth.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID WATSON,
3 St James Close,
Sretham, Ely,
Cambridgeshire.

Mushroom and Cross

From Mr John M. Allegro

Sir, I am sorry to note that your New York Correspondent considers that my "academic reputation was largely destroyed" in 1970 by my book, *The Sacred Mushroom and the Cross* ("After 2,000 years, a call for action", June 6). My book was not directed towards proving that "Judaism and Christianity were derived from a mushroom-worshipping cult", but made it possible for the first time in history to "decipher" not only many of the names of the traditional gods and heroes but to understand the underlying realities of the ancient mythologies, biblical as well as classical.

The names and folk-tales traditionally attached to the hall-

Defects in the whaling rules

From Professor R. J. H. Beverton, FRS, and Professor R.M. Anderson, FRS

Sir, Sir Peter Scott's decision (June 20) to return his Order of the Falkon to the Icelandic Government over the issue of "scientific whaling" highlights the confusion of logic and emotion that has characterised the deliberations of the International Whaling Commission for nearly two decades.

The IWC was set up to achieve the maximum sustainable utilisation of whale stocks as a resource — a policy which, if properly implemented, would by definition safeguard the future of those stocks. To this end the IWC adopted a management procedure that prohibited commercial whaling unless and until it could be shown, on scientific evidence to a high degree of accuracy, that the conditions for achieving the maximum sustainable yield are being, or will be, met.

To meet these criteria demands accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the productivity of the various stocks. Much can be learnt about whales by modern techniques without killing them and in certain local coastal populations it may be possible to obtain the necessary data of age composition, maturation and pregnancy rates by keeping all individuals under continuous observation. However, it seems not to have been explained how these essential data can be obtained for large ocean-ranging stocks except by post-mortem

Nautical heritage

From Dr Robert G. W. Prescott

Sir, While sharing the concern of your recent correspondents for the predicament of the National Maritime Museum and its staff, I cannot accept Mr Edward Wright's view (June 12) that the Department of Transport's decision to base the new archaeological diving unit at the University of St Andrews rather than the National Maritime Museum was "mistaken and shortsighted".

The unit assists the department with the administration of the Protection of Wrecks Act, 1973, by reporting on the condition and historical significance of wrecks in British territorial waters. The job demands the deployment of sound scholarship and exciting practical skills.

In opting for St Andrews the department no doubt considered our record of 14 years' research on underwater sites from the Bronze age to the 18th century, under the able direction of Dr Colin Martin. It seems they also accepted that, in these days of modern communications, a mobile unit which aims to cover British seas from Muckle Flugga to the Shetlands gains no particular advantage from being based in London.

Yours faithfully,
R. G. W. PRESCOTT,
Scottish Institute of Maritime Studies,
University of St Andrews, Fife,
June 22.

Care and confidence

From Professor Philip Rhodes

Sir, Absolute confidentiality between doctor and patient has not been possible for many decades. It is based on the myth, dear to the hearts of many doctors, of the one-to-one doctor-patient relationship. This can nowadays be true for the simplest of ailments, but not for anything more complex.

Patients come to teams of health-care professionals of which the doctor is the spearhead most often. The necessary confidentiality is then owed to the patient by the whole team and not just the individual doctor.

The team consists of pathologists, radiologists, laboratory scientists, nurses, midwives, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, health visitors and social workers, and this does not exhaust the numbers of specialists who may need to be called on to help the patient.

Obviously the size of the team must be kept to the minimum compatible with appropriate patient care, and all of its members must be (as indeed virtually all of them are) aware of the duty of confidentiality. The team has a need, perhaps a right, to know all the problems presented by the patient. The need is not for their protection but so that they shall all understand what is required of them for helping the patient to the best of their abilities.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP RHODES,
Fairford House,
Lyndhurst Road,
Brockenhurst, Hampshire,
June 19.

heritage will give them far more cause for concern.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. ALLEGRO,
18 Wellbank, Sandbach,
Crewe, Cheshire.

Left to stew

From Miss E. H. Dale

Sir, Perhaps Mr Severn (June 22) should try Pall Mall before judging London clubs too harshly. One at least has been known to bring tea to a guest at the end of a festive dinner. It appeared on the table in a homely brown teapot, served as cheerfully as the coffee poured from elegant silverware.

Yours faithfully,
E. H. DALE,
22 Shinfield Road,
Reading, Berkshire.

examination of representative samples.

The minimum amount of such data needed in a particular case is, however, amenable to objective scientific evaluation; if that had been done and promulgated by the IWC for the Icelandic stocks we would be better able to judge whether the Icelandic proposals for "scientific whaling" constitute the "flagrant abuse" of IWC regulations claimed by Sir Peter.

This unsatisfactory situation stems from the failure of the IWC to decide whether the killing of whales for any purpose is now unacceptable, on ethical and human grounds. If the answer is yes, the commission should acknowledge that its terms of reference are now obsolete and abandon them, instead of trying to justify the prohibition of all whaling on scientific grounds alone.

Yours etc,
R. J. H. BEVERTON,
R.M. ANDERSON (Imperial College, London),
University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology,
Department of Applied Biology,
Redwood Building,
King Edward VII Avenue,
Cardiff, South Glamorgan,
June 23.

ON THIS DAY

JUNE 25 1894

Maurice François Sadi Carnot, fourth president of the Third Republic of France, was born at Limoges in 1837. He was elected president in 1894, after the resignation of M. Grévy. Carnot's assassin, an Italian, Santo Caserio, was executed in August, 1894.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT CARNOT.

JUNES, June 24, 10.15 a.m.

... President Carnot had already entered his carriage when the attack was made upon him by the would-be assassin. After refreshments had been served at the Palais de Commerce the procession which had escorted the President from the Exhibition was reformed in the Place des Cordeliers and started for the Grand Theatre, where a gala performance had been arranged in his honour. The carriage had proceeded a short distance along the Rue de la République amid the acclamations of the crowd, which M. Carnot graciously acknowledged, when on passing the Crédit Lyonnais a man suddenly rushed at the vehicle and jumped on to the step, stable the President with a dagger which he had concealed under his coat.

An eye witness of the deed who was walking on the pavement level with the President's carriage, accompanied by M. Adrien Dupuy, brother of the Premier and a journalist, states that his attention was attracted by the sudden stoppage of the carriage, and that on looking towards it he saw that the President had fallen back against the cushions and that his face had become livid. Cries were immediately raised that an attempt had been made upon M. Carnot's life and the excitement became intense.

Meanwhile the criminal, who had been felled to the ground by a blow from M. Rivaud, Prefect of the Department of the Rhône, was surrounded by an angry crowd, and cries of "Lynch him" were heard on all sides.

At 9 o'clock all those invited to be present at the gala performance at the Grand Theatre had taken their seats in the house, which presented a brilliant appearance. The people were impatiently awaiting the arrival of the President of the Republic, when suddenly the news of the attempt was brought in and spread like wildfire through the auditorium. A few ladies cried out in horror, but the majority of the persons present refused to believe the news.

Several Government officials who were present left the theatre immediately to obtain information. It appeared as if nearly all Lyons was at that moment assembled in the Place de la Comédie and in the adjacent streets, so great was the commotion. Suddenly a landau preceded by four mounted gendarmes dashed out of the Rue de la République. It contained M. Adrien Dupuy, M. Chaudey, Deputy, and M. Rivaud, the Prefect, but the crowd, mistaking it for the President's carriage, immediately raised cries of "Vive Carnot!" "Vive la République!" M. Chaudey on the right and M. Rivaud on the left thereupon replied, in voices full of emotion, "Do not shout; an attempt has just been made on the life of the President." This reply had an immediate effect upon the crowd. On all sides expressions of execration and vengeance were heard.

The landau continued its way to the Grand Theatre, and on arriving there MM. Rivaud and Chaudey proceeded to the President's box. On seeing them enter, the audience rose from their seats in a body. M. Rivaud advanced to the front of the box, and said in a voice broken with sobs, "The President of the Republic has been assassinated." The announcement caused the greatest horror among the audience, and cries of "A mort!" "A mort!" "Vengeance!" were heard in all parts of the building...

THE ROYAL
MARSDEN HOSPITAL

FOCUS

A SPECIAL REPORT
By David Loshak

Price of hope is in millions

The Royal Marsden Hospital, a centre of excellence in the treatment of cancer patients, is appealing for £5 million

One of the most important aspects of the Royal Marsden Hospital's new development programme will be advanced facilities for the treatment of gynaecological cancers. This is of particular importance because a quarter of all malignancies in women are cancers of the breast. Cancers of the cervix, ovary and womb together account for a further 15 per cent.

That means the types of cancer that the gynaecological department at the hospital treats, including some rare malignant diseases, together account for nearly a half of all cancers among women in Britain.

Most patients who are referred to the gynaecological department require radiotherapy, chemotherapy or a combination of the two, having already undergone surgery.

But no two patients are the same, and the core team, consisting of the eminent physician Dr Eve Wiltshaw, the consultant surgeon Mr John Shepherd and the radiotherapist Dr Peter Blake, together decide on the detailed multi-sided approach in each case.

One of their concerns is the growing incidence of cervical cancer among younger women. Until a generation ago, this disease occurred mainly in women of 40 and over, but it is no longer uncommon even as early as 25.

"It is almost certainly related to the prevalence of unprotected intercourse at an early age, a development since the advent of the Pill," Dr Blake explained. "Cervical cancer is probably caused by certain strains of papilloma virus which are transmitted sexually."

Dr Blake added the significant rider that even with this cancer, smoking is an extra risk factor.

Fortunately, early detection of cervical cancer by means of regular screenings can do much to arrest and cure the disease in its early stages.

However, that is not, unhappily, the case with ovarian cancer, which claims about 2,000 victims in Britain every year.

Because the disease is "silent" for most of its course, without symptoms, it is seldom noticed until at an advanced stage. This militates against the chances of treatment being successful.

But as with many other cancers, quality, if not duration, of life has been enormously improved in recent years. And patients who relapse now do so much later than was once the norm, thanks to meticulously devised regimes of combined treatment, using both drugs



Dr Wiltshaw: on the team

and radiation, probably following surgery — itself less radical and much less mutilating than in the past, notably in breast cancer.

In dealing with gynaecological cancers, as in other forms of cancer, the Royal Marsden places much emphasis on the psycho-social as well as the physical aspects. So much of the distress in cancer can be relieved by giving patients help in the practical aspects of their lives.

For example, the hospital will liaise with a patient's local authority to ensure that handrails are installed in her home, or that Meals on Wheels are provided.

Nurses from Macmillan Units, which have special expertise in cancer care, are often called in. They can assist greatly in linking local care services with the patient's own doctor and, when the time comes, co-ordinating care with a local hospice.

Pain control is another crucial factor. There is no longer any need for cancer patients to endure prolonged, racking pain. The hospital has done considerable educational work here, on much the same lines as the hospice movement, in demonstrating how pain may be controlled.

It has also helped to remove much of the taboo that has long surrounded even the mention of the word cancer. Patients want to talk and need to talk, even when they know the worst.

The hushed atmosphere, whispers, evasions and euphemisms that were intended in the past to cocoon cancer patients from awful reality, in fact formed a barrier to communication. So far from minimizing anguish, they actually compounded it.

But at the Royal Marsden, by its very nature, almost all patients know they have cancer. The truth, therefore, is out in the open. This enables the hospital to help in another vital way, by counselling not only the patient, but the family.



In the chair

"All our operating theatres," said Marmaduke Hussey (right), chairman of the Royal Marsden Hospital since 1985, "are over 50 years old." Last winter the theatres froze, stopping operations for a week, writes Philippa Toomey. It is to build a new and larger suite of operating theatres, two specialized wards for patients with gynaecological and head and neck cancers, and accommodation for two linear accelerators, that the hospital is appealing for £5 million.

The Marsden has about 190 beds at its Fulham Road site in



London, and also at Sutton, Surrey, where specific aspects of cancer are cared for. It has a close association with the surrounding area, drawing on it for staff and support. "What started out as a small summer fete there," says Mr Hussey,

"ended up with 7,000 people and £6,000 raised."

He says he became chairman possibly because he knows about being a patient — he spent nearly six years in hospital after a serious war injury. The Marsden is a hospital, a research institute and a teaching hospital — training doctors and nurses.

"Flattered, honoured and daunted as I was to be offered the chairmanship of the BBC last November," he says, "I said I must remain at the Marsden." If you want action, ask a busy man. The hospital has already raised £1.5 million towards its goal.



Above left: the hospital façade. Above: Dr Daniel Archer

High technology in the war on cancer

Large, complex and costly equipment can do much to ease the lot of both patients and doctors in fighting cancer. High-tech equipment at the Marsden is among the finest and most advanced of its kind in Britain.

The Fulham Road branch has had the advantage of a computerized tomography scanner (CT) for two years, and there is an older machine at the Sutton branch. Dr Colin Parsons, consultant radiologist, says the great clinical value of CT is that it shows more clearly than any other technique the extent of malignancy, displaying both the precise size of tumours and how far cancer may have spread.

Knowing the true extent of the disease enables the clinicians to make more informed judgments about treatment than would otherwise be possible in many cases.

Moreover, as Dr Parsons points out, the CT scanner has great versatility. "The beauty of it is that we can

apply it to all parts of the body and in almost all cases of cancer except leukaemia. It has been a huge advance. It has become our workhorse."

The images are derived from X-rays giving cross-sectional images of the body at 1cm intervals, to provide a series of detailed pictures. Because only a tiny portion of the body is X-rayed every time, the total dose is no more than a typical chest X-ray, and is well within radiation safety limits.

"The whole emphasis of the hospital is on research and training, as well as clinical treatment," Dr Parsons said. "So as well as enabling better treatment, the machine also allows us to formulate research protocols for almost every kind of cancer. We can get better and better in diagnosis and treatment."

At the Sutton branch, there is a complementary piece of high-tech equipment, the positive emission tomography machine (PET). Whereas

the CT scanner transmits radiation to measure the anatomy, or the state that parts of the body are in, the PET camera emits radiation to measure and display what is going on, allowing specialists to look at the functions of tumours, especially cancerous processes in the breast and brain.

The machine employs radioactive isotopes to label tracers injected into the patient. The emitted data is converted by computer into images.

The radiation that disappears harmlessly

which can be studied, explains Dr Robert Ott, reader in physics at London University and chairman of the hospital's physics department.

The hospital has devised its own method of obtaining the necessary radioactive isotopes without a cyclotron, which could have cost £4

million. Using a radio-isotope generator, it obtains Gallium 68, which has a half life of only one hour. Thus, all the radiation used for imaging any one patient dies harmlessly once it has done its work.

This remarkable equipment is still used chiefly as a research tool, and has allowed treatment of only three or four patients a week. But a recently installed positron camera will make it possible to obtain images more quickly and it will therefore be possible to use it with more patients.

Yet another piece of high technology has been given by an anonymous donor for use in the new gynaecology department. This is a high dose rate electron, whereby radiation treatment can be delivered in short and concentrated bursts rather than longer periods. This will make it possible to treat more people as out-patients, saving the time and cost of in-patient admission.



DAVID

MARY

AND THE ONE
WHO'LL GET CANCER

SUSAN

ANNABEL

AND THE ONE
WHO'LL GET CANCER

One in Three Will Develop Cancer...

SADLY this is true — one in three people will fall victim to cancer during their lifetime. That's the bad news. And the good?

There is growing evidence that slowly cancer is yielding to the more sophisticated methods of early diagnosis, powerful drugs and other advanced treatments now becoming available.

As a result more and more people are being successfully treated and returning to lead normal lives. But to sustain these advances, the

Royal Marsden Hospital — the world's first specialist cancer hospital — needs the most advanced facilities.

A £5 million appeal has been launched to build a four-storey clinical block at the rear of the original Victorian hospital in Chelsea's Fulham Road. It will house new operating theatres, two new wards and other cancer fighting facilities.

It is planned to bring it into operation by 1991 to take the Hospital into the 21st Century. But your help is

needed urgently.

Will you send your contribution — large or small — to Jeremy Ward, Appeal Organiser, The Royal Marsden Hospital Cancer Fund, Fulham Road, London SW3 or you can phone credit card donations on Tel: (01) 376-5173.

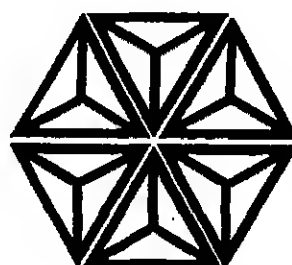
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After-care with optimism

Doctors are finding ways to improve the quality of life after operations which as well as being difficult to endure, cause new problems later

While most cancers arouse fear, anguish and pain, few cause more distress than cancers of the head and neck. The surgical treatment can be severely disfiguring and impossible to conceal.

Afterwards, patients often have to make major changes in such basic activities as eating and drinking, talking and breathing. These operations affect not just the body, but the personality, too.

Particularly difficult to adapt to is surgery on the face, with all the difficulties, psychological as well as physical, it entails.

Doctors at the Royal Marsden have made remarkable progress in enabling patients who have had such operations to leave hospital in hopeful spirit and to enjoy a worthwhile quality of life.

That is the outcome of much concentrated clinical experience and research. But no less important is the hospital's all-round approach. Mr Peter Rhys Evans, who specializes in cancers of the throat, says: "We treat patients, not tumours."

That means in practice that the hospital's specialists, actuated by deep sympathy for



their patients and therefore understanding them well, have developed a comprehensive programme of treatment which includes psychological as well as physical aspects.

It is admitted that cure rates for major head and neck cancers are little better than they were two decades ago. But rehabilitation after treatment has moved streets ahead. Those who have lost the larynx, for example, can have speech restored with a special valve implant, followed by speech therapy.

Mr Nicholas Breach, who specializes in such work and in surgery of the mouth, can provide an acceptable replacement for the tongue. Daniel Archer, in the same department, can do much to rebuild a surgically mutilated face.

Moreover, such restorative operations are usually performed at the same time as the primary surgery itself.

Because the Royal Marsden is a secondary, or even tertiary referral centre, many patients come to it only as a last resort, often after much surgical and radiation treatment.

That creates problems which many Royal Marsden doctors think could be avoided. Cancer treatment is so specialized, and some cancers so relatively uncommon, that surgeons in general hospitals, however able, cannot have the necessary experience and expertise to deal with them most effectively.

Many patients therefore undergo surgery that is inadequate or radiation that is inappropriate, not to say

Royal Marsden surgeons Peter Rhys Evans, left, and Nicholas Breach



harmful. As a result, in too many cases the cancer returns.

Then, at that late and more intractable stage, with the disease advanced and done, the patients come to the Royal Marsden. Mr Rhys Evans and his colleagues wish that Britain had a network of regional cancer centres, on lines already successfully adopted in France. These would enable a pooling of experience and skills, and help to minimize such mistakes. Mercifully, cancers of the

head and neck seldom occur — they account for one in 20 of all cancers, or one in 10 if skin cancers above the collar bone are included.

However, as almost all cancers of the throat occur in heavy smokers and drinkers, there could be a lot fewer. So while the doctors have worked valiantly and with much success to help the unfortunate victims of these distressing cancers, and will do more, prevention remains no less vital a factor.

normally be withstood, after which the bone marrow which has been removed from harm's way is returned.

"This does produce higher response rates, but not a cure," Professor Westbury said. But further investigations hold out some hope either that new combinations of chemicals, or modifications of the patient's basic biological responses, may be more effective.

There is no evidence that the growing popularity of sunbeds is associated with melanoma. Indeed, it could be argued that they help acclimatize the skin to more than its usual ration of the ultraviolet. "But," says Professor Westbury, "it makes good sense to be cautious in their use."

he identified, its members can be sent for regular screening.

The hospital is setting up a pigment-tumour clinic to which GPs can refer those who might be at risk and is undertaking research on familial melanoma with the Institute of Cancer Research.

When a melanoma starts, it often looks very like a new freckle. If its arrival is noticed early, and it can be dealt with less than a millimetre thick, by removal locally with non-mutilating surgery, it can be considered cured. Once it takes hold and becomes thicker, growing deeper down into the skin, the cancer is increasingly likely to spread throughout the body.

As a specialist referral centre, the Royal Marsden gets the most complex cases, and is developing new forms of treatment. Melanomas are specially resistant to chemotherapy.

Professor Westbury has developed a technique whereby anti-cancer drugs may be injected, in suitable cases, into the artery of an affected limb, which is isolated with a tourniquet, allowing large doses to be given without affecting the rest of the body.

Extraction of
bone marrow

The drugs are circulated within the limb by means of a special pump, a technique which is carried out with assistance of perfusion specialists from the neighbouring Brompton Hospital.

Techniques of reducing tumours by application of heat have also been developed at the Royal Marsden, and are proving successful in some cases. The heat is applied in the form of highly focussed ultrasound or electromagnetic microwaves. In some cases, heat treatment is used in conjunction with drugs and radiation treatment.

Inevitably and sadly, the hospital does have to deal with cases where cancer has spread from the original site on the skin to other parts of the body. Its Academic Department of Medicine has a continuing programme of pure and applied research into treating such cases.

One method involves extraction of bone marrow, which allows a greater dosing of anti-cancer drug than could

Fighting
against
the fear

Pat Webb, a senior nurse with Patient Education

"They understand that while medicine is about making people get better, nursing is about making them feel better, making them feel whole people and giving them and their families a good quality of life despite the problems caused by their disease."

Nine out of every ten of Britain's new cancer nurses — 170 a year, and another 30 from overseas — receive their

special training at the Royal Marsden, on nine-month courses, with at least a further year's practical experience. Several go on to take master's degrees in nursing oncology.

Many of the nurses also join specialized courses, for the care of children with cancer, helping patients with problems of altered body image and with prostheses, and the care of the dying and their families.

The nurses train to controlling such symptoms of advanced cancer as pain, difficulty with breathing, confusion or nausea. The care of patients with AIDS, many of whom develop cancers, is a new aspect of their work.

Hundreds of professional visitors from Britain and overseas come each year for varying periods to study all aspects of cancer treatment and after-care. Many set up cancer units in their own countries.

There is special emphasis in giving psychosocial support to patients and on their after-care. Mr Tiffany says: "We must ensure that survivors are not victims of cure."

The greatest test is in caring for the terminally ill. "The nurses are trained to help people cope in the way they choose. Some patients accept; some want to go out fighting."

Dauncey Lynde
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Increasingly during the last 25 years more patients can be treated as out-patients or as short-stay patients — thus avoiding the trauma of long periods away from home and family.

The advances we have made could not have been achieved without the special relationship we have established with the Royal Marsden. We wish them well and look forward to many more years of co-operation.

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THE ARTS

College feast

It was the dying head of an Oxford college who, faced with the senior tutor that one of the fellows had committed suicide, raised his hand and breathed hoarsely "Don't tell me, let me guess". Tom Sharpe's *Porterhouse Blue*, which ended last night on Channel 4, puts the hatred and rivalries between fellows into a Cambridge context, and makes the dying master refuse to name a successor, leaving the college in the hands of a political appointee.

The college feast, providing the opportunity for gross over-indulgence (and splendidly excessive camerawork) becomes a symbol of all that the

TELEVISION

new master, Sir Godber Evans, finds most unpleasant about the old ways: Sharpe makes of the whole violent conflict a gloriously biting comedy of reforming change attacking tradition.

After *Walsh, Snow* and those deadly serious college costume dramas which have drained so many television resources over the last few years, we needed a pungent send-up of the whole ethos, and *Porterhouse Blue* has been perfect. Robert Knights' direction has gently parodied the whole classic serial genre, while Malcolm Bradbury's economical adaptation has brought to life the wild fantasy of Sharpe's story-line.

It is of course nicely ironic that last night's denouement was effected by television itself, as sharp old boy Cornelius Carrington planned an exposé by documentary that misfired when sacked college porter Skulion spilled the beans about all the young gentlemen he had helped through their exams in exchange for down payments. These two pieces of casting were inspired: Griff Rhys Jones as the media man and David Jason as Skulion who finally achieves a ghastly apotheosis in his college.

Perhaps Ian Richardson was too predictable a choice as Sir Godber, but among the treasureable cameos were Ian Wallace's wide-eyed Praetor and Lockwood West's dim, ear-trumpeted Chaplain. It will take more than a reforming knight to shift Oxford into the 20th century, where on earth would the makers of television classic serials go?

William Holmes

Nostalgic genius for ages past

CINEMA

Radio Days (PG)
Odeon Haymarket

The Secret of My Success (PG)
Empire Leicester Square

Radio Days is on the surface a slight and charming trifle: a nostalgic scrapbook about an obscure street on the outskirts of New York, a noisy Jewish family, a small boy discovering the narrow world around him — much, one supposes, as Woody Allen himself may have grown up in the 1940s.

The genius of it is to define and encapsulate a vanished age (if not of innocence, at least of very different values from today's), the memory of which is universal. Little Joe lives far away, but his infatuation with the Masked Avenger is instantly familiar and poignant to anyone who, once rushed home from school in time for *Children's Hour* or stayed up late for *Dick Barton*.

Rockaway Beach is a strip of land on the edge of the city. Joe (Seth Green), his parents, grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins live cheek-by-jowl with neighbours who play the radio on Yom Kippur. Mr Waldbaum who yells on the party line and old Mrs Silverman who has a stroke when she sees the commies' daughter kissing a black man.

At home Joe's father (Michael Tucker) dreams of schemes to get rich, and will not admit he only drives a cab. Mother (Julie Kavner) complains, and gets pregnant; Aunt Bea (Dianne Wiest) keeps finding Mr Wrong; Uncle Abe (Josh Mostel) moons about with the ugly, unappealing fish given him by angler buddies. Even more than blood it is radio that makes them

When first seen, exactly 10 years ago, Tom Stoppard's "piece for actors and orchestra" was generally felt to succeed in two precarious juggling acts. It grafted on to the playwright's usual brilliant surface of verbal playfulness a new "moral crusader" tone. *Every Good Boy* is the first of Stoppard's swipes at Eastern European repression.

Technically, too, it broke new ground. The orchestra does not merely supply "mood music": it is fundamental to the action. In fact the whole text is littered with musical puns, some of them dating from not much before Shakespeare's time. And a grand metaphor is implied: a dissident disrupts a "well-orchestrated" society, just as a mad triangle-player disrupts

PREVIEW SELECTION

Every Good Boy Deserves Favour
Elizabeth Hall

the imaginary orchestra in his head.

A decade later, the play's achievements seem more questionable. The alliance of flippant dialogue with the portrayal of a man to the final stage of a hunger strike seems in dubious taste. Apart from anything else, a British audience surely now questions (as perhaps it did not in 1977) the assumption that a prisoner who starves himself to death is necessarily an admirable martyr.

Moreover, André Previn's music — brittle or grim like Shostakovich, and frenetically matching Stoppard pun for pun — does seem to hold up the action more than enhance it. Scrupulous playing by the Orchestra of St John's, Smith Square, did not help — or were some of the players "dis-senting" from repressive conformity to Paul Daniel's baton?

There was a strong performance by John Bird, as the "reasonable" doctor whose conversations with Peter McEnery's haggard dissenter Alexander also contained the best moments in Jonathan Myerson's production.

Richard Morrison

one-liners are so perfectly cast and acutely observed that they fix themselves instantly in the consciousness; and Joe and his infant friends, rude, self-absorbed and squeaking like excited mice, vividly recall all the complicity of childhood.

Carlo di Palma photographs the shabby wood houses and shops of Rockaway, and the gaudy art deco of the studios, with a golden nostalgic glow.

Di Palma's evocation of the plate glass and formica palaces of high finance is one of the very few merits of *The Secret of My Success*. This would-be satire about the feudal hierarchies of big business was written by Jim Cash and Jack Epps Jr, whose previous experience on *Top Gun* was clearly no apprenticeship for comedy. With its clumsy bedroom farce and infantile sexual jokes, it is vulgar without being funny; and Herbert Ross directs it leadenly. Michael J. Fox, the likeable, lively manikin from *Back to the Future*, battles cheerfully with a silly part as a possum clerk who doubles as an impostor top executive, and spends most of his time frantically changing clothes in lifts.

The Boy Who Could Fly (Plaza, 15) is a fair tale that combines Gothic fantasy, psychiatric melodrama and *The Wizard of Oz*, and shamelessly exploits vulnerable sentimentalists. Written and directed by Nick Castle, it is pleasantly played by Jay Underwood, as a disturbed and speechless teenager who develops a gift for flying, and Lucy Deakins, as the girl next door who teaches him to



Woody Allen's gallery of marvellous and fallibly human eccentrics on show in *Radio Days*: Tony Roberts as MC of the local dance-hall and Dianne Wiest as Aunt Bea with a rare knack for finding Mr Wrong

love and utter. In stalwart support are Bonnie Bedelia, Colleen Dewhurst and Louise Fletcher as (inevitably these days) a psychiatrist.

Emma's War (Curzon Phoenix, 15) is the feature debut of the Australian actress, painter and short director Clytie Jessop, and has all the look of autobiographical reminiscence. The young heroine (Miranda Otto) matures into adolescence in wartime Australia. The period is sensitively evoked, through music, radio broadcasts, newsreels, costumes and props — though the dialogue sometimes falls into anachronism.

It remains however a series of impressions, without real structure

or dynamic. Emma and her younger sister attend a bizarre theological school, are evacuated to the country, watch their lonely mother (Lee Remick) retreat to drink, meet a gentle conscientious objector (Mark Lee) on the run and learn to cope with their father's physical and psychological wounds. Individually the episodes are engaging, but by the end it has still not taken off to become a film.

Sam Raimi's *The Evil Dead II* (Cannons Haymarket, Oxford Street, Charing Cross Road, 18) is much the same as its predecessor, with the same attraction of treating the schlock-horror school of cinema with the disrespect due to it. A wide-eyed young couple arrive at a

lonely cabin in the woods; and from then on demons swarm, people lose their heads (or hands or legs or other bits of anatomy), blood spurts in torrents and the thing never for a moment descends from its loony heights far over the top.

The highlights here are when silly hero Bruce Campbell in biblical fashion lops off his hand, which has undergone a *Body With Five Fingers* metamorphosis into a hunch of five squealing limbs; and the finely timed moment when a zombie's eyeball squirts out to fly unerringly into the gaping mouth of a dreadful girl called Bobby Joe.

David Robinson

Triumph over environment

ROCK

Peter Gabriel
Scottish Exhibition
Centre, Glasgow

Peter Gabriel has never been a man to make a move before he is good and ready. Following his departure from Genesis in 1975, it was two years before he released a solo album, and four years elapsed between studio albums prior to the release in 1986 of *So*, the record that finally pushed him to the heights of the first division.

Similarly, he is indisposed to pander to individuals in an audience who yell out for "Rock 'n' roll" during a break. "You can call it what you like," he responded before embarking on the delicate solo piano and voice introduction to the psycho-thriller narrative of "Family Snapshot".

Ignoring the mode of arena concert staging that depends on simple, grand gestures and a continuous homogeneous

beat, Gabriel and his four-piece band wove a dense and complex pattern of climax and diminuendo, leavened by humour and the odd bout of amateur dramatics and enhanced by the stark, jagged lighting design that left much of the austere set either in darkness or bathed in gleaming purples and greens, while rippling shafts of white sliced across the players.

Four huge hydraulic lighting cranes roamed the stage, looking like creatures from an

illustration on the cover of *The War of the Worlds*. During a radically jazzed-up version of "No Self Control" they bore down on Gabriel, "battering" him to the floor with hostile pecking motions. He was on his knees again within minutes for a tortured delivery of "Mercy Street", another fragile song that gave no hostages to the less than intimate environment.

If there was a criticism it was of the very formal, structured feel of the show, which reaches Earls Court tomorrow. Those musicians who were not seated engaged in lots of jumping about, as in "Big Time", when Gabriel broke into a crazy stiff-legged puppet dance, or during "Gains Without Frontiers", which was given a heavy funk treatment, à la "Sledgehammer". But their exertions seemed to occu-

ur infallibly on a given beat, and very rarely looked spontaneous.

Even Gabriel's old trick of throwing himself backwards into the audience during "Lay Your Hands on Me" went slightly awry, since the over-excited people at the front would not pass him on anywhere and, after some worrying tugging and pulling, he was deposited straight back on the stage.

But as Youssou N'Dour, the singer from Dakar, appeared in stage to join in rousing encores of "In Your Eyes" and "Biko", Gabriel's triumph was complete, as even the die-hard rock 'n' rollers joined in with the swaying African chants that echoed proudly round the hall.

David Sinclair

Donald Cooper

THEATRE

Melon
Haymarket

A conspicuously successful product of the Cambridge English faculty, Simon Gray has spent much of his writing life in denying the basic Cambridge proposition that the study of English does you good.

His leading characters, publishers, teachers, lawyers, have made a good thing out of it, and expressed themselves with the fluent confidence of men who know how to control their lives. They crack up. Language turns out to be a self-protective facade: a means by which they have papered over some guilty little secret which has finally eaten its way through to the surface, bringing the whole edifice crashing down.

Melon, the latest of this afflicted tribe, is another publisher, a thriving middle-aged editor who has moved into an old-fashioned firm and turned it around by slashing the list and dealing in commodities instead of authors. He sleeps with all the available office talent: holds regular Tuesday night parties where old university cronies put up with his sardonic pleasantries; and he has a loving wife who takes everything in her stride. Then he discovers that she is in the midst of an eight-year affair and funny things start happening inside his head.

The play was inspired by Stuart Sutherland's book *Breakdown*, a psychologist's account of his own treatment for manic depression; and it is presumably this source that has prompted Mr Gray to abandon chronological sequence in favour of retrospective analysis.

We first see Melon in clinical isolation, brokenly describing how the earth opened under his feet to the accompaniment of the confused hubbub of his own delusions. The play then proceeds to what would normally be a second-act climax with Melon assaulting an irritating colleague. With those two coordinates established, the action backtracks to the origins



Simon Gray's master exponent: Alan Bates, in notable partnership with Carole Nimmmons

of his malady with a typical Tuesday night party. There is a vulpine television interviewer, a homosexual doctor and a failed novelist (Michael) to whom Melon automatically throws the offer of a job in the office.

The atmosphere is reminiscent of Gray's *The Common Pursuit*, with old university equals coming together to check out their respective positions in the professional pecking-order. With the news of the wife's affair, however, they take on a different role, as one of them, presumably, is the lover. At first Melon affects not to care, and even to relish the situation as a new erotic game. But it stimulates him to insatiable curiosity, which develops into night-mare delusions and finally into breaking the marital rules of civilized banter with screamed demands to be told the lover's name. The role of a cuckold, he discovers, reduces to abject terror.

"Cuckold" is an old-fashioned word; and, while jealousy goes marching on, there is something comically antique about gentlemen with horns on their heads. I am ready to be persuaded that they have a bad time, but *Melon* gives little insight into their experiences. For a clinical play, it is short on diagnosis.

Something odd has also happened to the basic plotting. As the question-and-answer games develop, a firm idea emerges that the whole thing is a marital game and there is no

never leave a subject alone, and pursues it until it blows up in his face. He is notably partnered by Carole Nimmmons, who gradually changes from a calmly playful wife to a figure worn down to hardness and panic; and by Glyn Grain as the office nobody who ousts Melon from his editorial chair. Christopher Morahan's production treads a remarkable tightrope between reality and dreams.

Irving Wardle

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BOOKS

Like a rat without a tale

Geoffrey

Grass's new book is many things: Green polemic, fireworks display of wit and language, old boys' reunion for characters from his previous books, ebullient, ingeniously structured, provoking, long. But it is not a novel, if what you mean by a novel is a plot with characters revealed and observed in action. He is a fantasist and fabulist in the old European tradition from Rabelais and Sterne to Orwell. So, provided you do not expect a coherent story, you can find amazement and amusement in *The Rat*.

Its central theme, so far as it has anything to do with rats, is a view of world history told by a caged female rat, from the Ark (on which rats of all the animals did not sail) through the Black Death and the Pied Piper of Hamelin to the modern punks who keep rats as pets. Its message is that we humans have blown it. With our garbage mountains and acid rain, our materialism and consumerism, our free-market economy and our Big Bomb we are doomed by our death wish to extinction as surely as the dinosaurs, condemned inevitably to be succeeded by the next logical link in the evolutionary chain, the rat. Towards the end some hominoid rats produced by miscegenation at the incarceration of Hamelin, appear walking on their hind legs but they have less future than the pigs in *Animal Farm*. Rat rules world without end, OK?

There are many other themes sloshing around in the saucpan. A barge with five women as crew is sailing the Baltic, measuring the density of jellyfish pollution, searching for the drowned matriarchal paradise beneath the sea, and meeting the male chauvinist talking fish from *The Flounder*. Oskar Matzerath of *The Tin Drum* is a celebrity video film-maker, but Snow White and his other fairy tale subjects are running amok because the forests are dying. No forests, no fairy tales. The Brothers Grimm have been appointed as Special Ministers for Medium Term Forest Damage. But the Chancellor and the politicians look on the end of the world as a media spectacular.

These and other topics are intri-

Philip Howard
on a fable,
novel, and farce

FICTION

THE RAT
By Günter Grass
Translated by Ralph Manheim
Secker & Warburg, £12.95

NOT THAT SORT OF GIRL
By Mary Wesley
Macmillan, £10.95

SUMMIT
By D.M. Thomas
Gollancz, £9.95

cately interleaved with free verse and philosophical sermons and word plays. Although the translation reads like natural English, I doubt whether you can get the best out of Günter Grass except in German. Poetry is the bit that gets left out in translation. And he has done so much to modernize and deflate the German tongue. He is a master of inventive language: to read him in translation is like reading by the flickering light of a television screen. And his obsessions and images are entirely German. There are the usual byways of delight to pickled herrings and all the other Baltic grub. There is nostalgia for the old green Germany and particularly for Danzig-Gdansk, his birthplace. The book is too confused and too long to be an effective satire. It was a relief to get to the end of it. But it is interesting, and important, I think, and moving about us poor, silly human rats.

Not That Sort of Girl is a typically English novel of a certain kind: a witty and charming love story among the middle classes with surprising twists, exactly observed characters, and real pain as well as urbanity. Rose, a shy girl steam-rolled into a suitable marriage by an inexorable tide of family goodwill, has been trapped by life away from the man she really loves. At intervals throughout their lives he telephones or climbs through her

bedroom window. She cannot bring herself to leave her rich, whimsical husband; but her heart belongs to her lover. She manages her life to keep a sort of faith with both men.

One of the things that love about Mary Wesley is that she has reached an age when she can say dangerous or naughty things without shocking. People behave just as badly as they do in life. Widows take a heretical pleasure in being properly alone for the first time since 1930. Wife, finding valetudinarian husband at last dead in bed as she brings him lightly boiled egg during war, thinks what a waste when eggs are so scarce. Rose's private tonic after severe illness is the recommendation of a quick dip in bed with someone you like but are not in love with. The incestuous brother and sister, waspishly noted down, are the most hilariously unpleasant creatures to crawl out of the woodwork of an English vicarage.

Finally *Summit* is an adult fairy-tale that concludes D.M. Thomas's "Russian Quartet", *Ararat*, *Swallow* and *Sphinx*, in the way that the satiric play came as light relief after the trilogy of Ancient Greek tragedies. A senile American President, named O'Reilly, about to be impeached, grabs the opportunity of a summit meeting with the dynamic Soviet leader Gorbachev, to distract attention from the Ladies and attendant minders, commissars, and thinking-coaches they fly to Geneva, where all sorts of skulduggery and droll misunderstanding break out. There is the usual sadistic sexual violence against women. Why is the President so determined to flog 20 million contraceptive coils to the Soviet Union, and for that matter to give the Russians California? Has he been finally flipped, or become the unthinking man's King Lear? For that matter, why are the Russians so keen to revive the research programme of Fedorov (the 19th century philosopher-mystic); the resurrection of the dead? It is all pretty daft knock-about farce, but clever, full of tricks and allusions, and with hidden depths. In its own way comedy is as serious a business as tragedy.



Glyn Boyd-Hart

Tracking the
Big Beast

John Campbell

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE
A Political Life
The Architect of
Change 1863-1912
By Bentley Brinkerhoff
Gilbert
Batsford, £25

When you work it out, Bentley B. Gilbert's first volume of what will be a monumental new biography of Lloyd George is not actually much longer than John Grigg's first two volumes covering roughly the same period. Grigg will probably take five moderate-sized volumes, Gilbert may get through in two big ones. But the two projects could not offer a greater contrast in styles.

Every political biographer has to strike his own balance between the competing demands of life and times, personality and historical events. With a subject at once so personally inexhaustible and so seminal to the whole development of British politics as Lloyd George, there is ample scope for differing approaches. For some years, since the great explosion of the Lloyd George studies in the Sixties and Seventies, Grigg has appeared to have the summing-up (for this generation) to himself. His three volumes so far published have been superb examples of the English literary tradition of biography: relaxed, graceful, combining a judicious examination of the main episodes of Lloyd George's immense career with a humane and worldly understanding of the man.

Professor Gilbert's way is quite opposite. Disfigured only by a carping lack of generosity to the work of Grigg and other predecessors, who are rebuffed for every trivial error, it is a formidable exercise in an American style of academic biography which sternly dismisses Lloyd George's sexual and business embarrassments as of no importance, while leaving no layer of political intrigue, manoeuvre, or calculation unexplored. The result is a dense, complex, but continuously absorbing book, which adds more than one would have believed possible at this stage to our knowledge of the thickets of Edwardian and late Victorian high politics. It is a form of biography that goes far to meet the criticism of those, like Maurice Cowling, who consider traditional biography a dangerously distorting, because over-simplifying, tool of history.

The breadth of Professor Gilbert's research, his ability to pull together new information from an enormous range of minor as well as major sources, is phenomenal. (He has also had the benefit of Lloyd George's highly revealing letters to his brother back in Critchley which were frustratingly unavailable to Grigg.) With all this, Gilbert's is quite simply the fullest account of Lloyd George's early career that we have had or are ever likely to have. To take just three examples: he uncovers some remarkable excursions into unauthorized private diplomacy in the course of Lloyd George's visit to Germany in 1908, ostensibly to study social insurance; he provides a significantly fuller version than Grigg of Lloyd George's 1910 proposal for a Grand Coalition, as well as a persuasive interpretation of its purpose; and he places Lloyd George's speech on the Agadir crisis of 1911 in a new and convincing context of international relations and British strategic planning.

Professor Gilbert writes with none of Grigg's human sympathy for his subject, but with a more clinical admiration of his gifts. He has no doubt of his genius, but he has his characteristic techniques—and on occasion their limitations—ruthlessly sized up. (He is almost equally good on some of his opponents, notably Balfour.) In sum, our understanding of Lloyd George and the world in which he operated is skilfully and so creatively improved that it is immeasurably deepened. If he can track the Big Beast with this accumulation of detail and perception through the crisis of 1914-18 and the post-war premiership his achievement will be tremendous indeed.

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Prince
Bed of
Nails

Hugo Vickers

CHARLES
By Penny Juno

Sidgwick & Jackson, £12.95

loves, or his relationship with the Princess of Wales—the side of his life that he finds it hard to read about. Where the book will prove valuable is in the area she calls his "social concerns". There is a handy section on this in the index, which guides the reader to his involvement with projects such as "Business in the Community", Operation Raleigh, Youth Business Initiative, and many more. It is when writing of Prince Charles's interest in these that the author gets closest to the real man. She also has some good points in the introduction—that the Prince's work is largely unrewarded, that despite considerable efforts he

feels he has contributed so little. She writes of him: "He is one of the saddest people I have ever encountered. His entire life has been sacrificed to duty. He has been criticized, he has been ridiculed, he has been humiliated, and still he battles on, carrying his bruised and fragile ego into another minefield of controversy."

In her first chapter she sums up the man as she sees him. It is very much the best chapter in an otherwise predictable book. Here she introduces his interest in inner cities, harnessing the talents of coloured people, his philosophy of life, his "acute, schoolboyish sense of humour", his dislike of inefficiency and bureaucracy, and the comfort he derives from his children. Fleet Street editors are frequently confused as to what line they should take about the Prince. Is he a splendid grass-roots man or a loony? It seems to me that he is seeking as close an involvement as possible with the people of this land—and that he is more likely to achieve this by a few days of strenuous croquet than by more traditional official visits accompanied by a barrage of flashing cameras and scribbling journalists. The time for concern is not when he is amongst the people, but if he ever finds himself slumped in an armchair at home.

Our last Romantic

POETRY

Robert Nye

COLLECTED POEMS
By George Barker
Faber, £27.50

Gin and chicken helpless in her Irish hand, Irresistible as Rabelais, but most tender for The lame dogs and hurt birds that surround her— She is a procession no one can follow after But be like a little dog following a brass band.

Barker's great gifts require the outline of some clearly defined and demanding subject-matter to save them from dissipation in bathos or grandiloquence. It is arguable that



Maker, joker, lover, Barker

he found such a subject-matter in *The True Confession of George Barker* (1950). This long, vigorous, a musing poem, which takes copulation as its main theme, and is in style simpler and more conversational than anything else he has written, won the poet flattering comparisons with Villon—though T.S. Eliot, notably unamused, insisted in his role as publisher on its omission from the *Collected Poems 1930-1955*. The *True Confession* must certainly be

Most near, most dear, most loved and most far, Under the window where I often found her, Sitting as huge as Asia, setsmile with laughter,

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THE ULYSSES VOYAGE
By Tim Severin
Hutchinson, £14.95

enter a world of one-eyed giants, witches, ghosts, monsters, and devils of the deep.

So why submit much-enduring Odysseus to yet another analysis of where he really went? To write books, I suppose, enjoy a summer swanning around the Med reading Homer, simply for the experience, maybe (good Odyssean motive, that). Besides, mankind seems to yearn for his torrid exactitude in his mythical *low court* is something too dangerous to be left to its own devices. History is tidier than imagination.

At least Mr Severin soon runs out of space in which to locate monsters before he gets back to Ithaka. So he quickly nips up to Paxos (Circe) and Corfu (Phaeacians) where he also finds Hades, the Sirens, Scylla and Charybdis, and Thrinakia. To the obvious objection that this entails Odysseus blithely sailing straight past Ithaka, Mr Severin replies that these tales represent a separate strand of maritime folklore associated with Odysseus' special homeland territory which, on these grounds, became absorbed in the *Odyssey*.

So here is the usual merry ragout of a book, rich in false inference (Odysseus does not

need nine days to reach Libya; therefore he travelled slowly; therefore he did need nine days; therefore he did reach Libya); full of special (and not so special) pleading; and based on experience wholly dissimilar to any Odysseus may have had (the travelled in a fleet of twelve ships, roughly 50 oars to a ship; Mr Severin travels on one ship, *Argo*, of twenty oars and an outboard motor).

The conclusions are equally aghast-making. Ithaka and its environs in the *Odyssey* are consistently portrayed as a world touched with a solid, down-to-earth "reality" (begs, dogs, loyal squire, trouble oop at palace). Odysseus' adventures are a world apart—which is why they are unlocatable. Only a hero like Odysseus could survive them. Mr Severin would have us believe that if Nestor trotted off round the southern Peloponnese to see his chum Menelaos he would, were he not careful, bump into giant Laestrygonians, or that an innocent Ithakan trader dealing with the Thesprotians stood more than average chance of knocking into Scylla and Charybdis.

But there is no point in deploying rational arguments where reason has no place. The book is pleasantly written, full of pretty pictures, occasionally enlightening on no more or less full of fustian than any other book on the subject. *Don voyage*; and even better royalties.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

This selective guide to entertainment and events throughout Britain appears from Monday to Friday, followed in the Saturday section by a preview of the week ahead. Items for inclusion should be sent to The Times Information Service, PO Box 7, 1 Virginia Street, London E1 9XN

BOOKING KEY
★ Seats available
★ Starts only

THEATRE
LONDON

★ **AN INSPECTOR CALLS:** Tom Baker and Pauline Jameson in Priestley's evergreen about guinea pigs on the go.

Westminster Theatre, Palace Street, SW1 (01-834 0283). Tube: Victoria. Tues-Fri 7.45-10.15pm. Sat 8.15-10.45pm. Mat 5.30-7.30pm. Sun 5.30-7.30pm. £21.50.

★ **BRIGHTON BEACH MEMOIRS:** Neil Simon's vivid recollection of a Brooklyn childhood. Waves of emotion. Julie Covington joins the cast in an NT transfer.

Aldwych Theatre, Aldwych, WC2 (01-836 8404, cc 01-379 9233). Tube: Holborn. Mon-Sat 7.30-9.45pm. Sun 5.30-7.30pm. Mat 5.30-7.30pm. £21.50.

★ **EVERY GOOD BOY DESERVES FAULTS:** Last three performances of Tom Stoppard's comedy. Place for actors and orchestra.

Political, mad, and musical. Plus the Brecht/Weill song cycle. Directed by Peter Kosminsky. Queen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank Centre, SE1 (01-836 8000). Tube: Waterloo. Tues-Sat 7.45-10pm. £5-21.

★ **JEEVES TAKES CHARGE:** Last three performances by Edward Duff, taking charge of Jeeves. Bertie Wooster, Drones and dragon punts in a one-man jaunt through P. G. Wodehouse.

Wyndham's Theatre, Charing Cross Road, WC2 (01-836 3028). Tube: Leicester Square. Thurs and Fri 8-10pm. Sat 8.30-10.30pm. £21.50.

★ **JENKIN'S EAR:** Impressive musical-political play by Duff. Hughes, set in Central America. Royal Court Theatre, Sloane Square, SW1 (01-730 1749). Tube: Sloane Square. Mon-Sat 8-10pm. Sun 5.30-7.30pm. Mat 5.30-7.30pm. £21.50.

★ **KISS ME KATE:** After its national tour the RSC production opens in town with Paul Jones and Nicholas McAuliffe.

Old Vic Theatre, Waterloo Road, SE1 (01-828 7616). Tube: Waterloo. 7-10pm, £21.50.

★ **LET US GO THEN, YOU AND I:** A collection of life and poetry of S. E. E. with Eileen Atkins. Edward Fox and Michael Gough. For four weeks only.

Lytic Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, W1 (01-477 0880). Tube: Piccadilly Circus. Mon-Fri 8-10pm. Sat 8-10.30pm. Sun 5.30-7.30pm. Mat 5.30-7.30pm. £21.50.

★ **MICROPHONIC:** Adrian Noble's production of the play by C. P. Scott. Stratford 86. Jonathan Pryce as a ferocious knight.

Barbican Theatre, Barbican Centre EC2 (01-628 8795). Tube: Barbican. Mon-Fri 8-10pm. Sat 8-10.30pm. Sun 5.30-7.30pm. Mat 5.30-7.30pm. £21.50.

★ **ROSENCRANTZ AND GUILDENSTERN ARE DEAD:** TV's Olivier Boys play R and G, with Lionel Blair as the Player King. A Nottingham Playhouse production.

Piccadilly Theatre, Piccadilly Street W1 (01-437 4506). Tube: Piccadilly Circus. Mon-Sat 8-10pm. Sun 5.30-7.30pm. Mat 5.30-7.30pm. £21.50.

★ **WOMAN IN MIND:** Polynesian Ayubdram drama with Pauline Collins as a wife at her wit's end. West End Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, W1 (01-477 0880). Tube: Piccadilly Circus. Mon-Fri 8-10pm. Sat 8-10.30pm. Sun 5.30-7.30pm. Mat 5.30-7.30pm. £21.50.

Please, We're British: Duchess Theatre (01-836 8243). ★ Phantom of the Opera: Her Majesty's Theatre (01-836 2244). ★ Run the Town: Cricetion Theatre (01-830 3216). ★ Starlight Express: Apollo Victoria Theatre (01-828 8665). ★ Stepping Out: Duke of York's Theatre (01-836 5122).

OUT OF TOWN

★ **LEATHERHEAD:** ★ Cambridge Footlights: End-of-year larks setting off on a nation-wide tour. Theatre Royal, Church Street, Leeds. 7.30pm, £3.50-8.00.

★ **LEICESTER:** ★ The Mask of Motiary: Hugh Leonard's spoof thriller pits Holmes against his old enemy. A hit at the Dublin Festival. Haymarket Theatre, Regency Road, Leicester (0533 558787). Mon-Thu 7.30pm, Fri and Sat 8pm. £3.50-7.50. Mat Sat 4pm, £3.50.

★ **MANCHESTER:** ★ Female Parts: Elia Haddington in four harshly comic pieces by Dario Fo and Franca Rame. Contact Theatre, Oxford Road, Manchester (061 274 4400). Mon-Sat 7.30-9.45pm. Sun 5.30-7.30pm. £3.50-7.50.

★ **STRATFORD:** ★ The Andromeda: ★ Titus Andronicus: ★ Shakespeare's bloodiest play. Elizabethan audiences loved it. Swan Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon (0789 255623). Tonight at 7.30pm, £7.50-12.50.

★ **WINCHESTER:** ★ Portrait: Interesting new William Douglas-Ham play with Keith Michael as Augustus. John and Simon Ward playing three of his sisters (Monty, Matthew Smith, Beaton). Theatre Royal, Winchester (01-938 6310). Mon-Fri 7.45pm, Sat 8pm, Mat 4pm. Evenings £5-27, mat £4.50.

FILMS

★ **Also on national release:** ★ **Advance booking possible:** ★ **Blue Velvet (18):** David Lynch's surreal tale about the placid surface of an American small town being violently ripped apart. With Isabelle Huppert and Dennis Hopper. 120 min. Camden Palace (01-485 2443). Progs 1.25, 3.45, 6.10, 8.40.

★ **Children of a Lesser God (15):** Simplified version of the Broadway play, with William Hurt as the teacher of deaf students emotionally involved with a former pupil (Marlee Matlin) (113 min). Empire Leicester Square (01-820 0200). Progs 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

★ **Chorus (15):** Rupert Everett plays a young and mysterious man, newly arrived in a tropical village, whose marriage to a local beauty sets off a

★ **Heavy V:** A familiar enough film but the print unveiled tonight makes you regard Laurence Olivier's wartime masterpiece with new, astounded eyes. The National Film Archive's missing chapters have worked great wonders preparing a new copy from the original negative. The

★ **Long Runners:** ★ The Business of Murder: Mayfair Theatre (01-628 3036). ★ **Cats:** New London Theatre (01-405 0072, cc 01-404 7078). ★ **Clash of the Titans:** Edward Theatre (01-734 9551). ★ **42nd Street:** Drury Lane Theatre (01-636 8100/8101). ★ **My Darling Clementine:** Adelphi Theatre (01-240 7913/4). ★ **Las Vegas:** Palace Theatre (01-434 0505). ★ **The House of Cards:** Theatre (01-836 1443). ★ **No Sex**

vengeful murder. Based on the novel by Gabriel Garcia Marquez (104 min). ★ **Lawless (11):** ★ **Phantom of the Opera:** Her Majesty's Theatre (01-836 2244). ★ **Run the Town:** Cricetion Theatre (01-830 3216). ★ **Starlight Express:** Apollo Victoria Theatre (01-828 8665). ★ **Stepping Out:** Duke of York's Theatre (01-836 5122).

★ **Donna Herlinda and Her Son (15):** Dona Herlinda plans her son's marriage, undisturbed by his homosexuality. Spoken and good-humoured comedy of manners from Mexico. A Jamie Humberto Hermosillo (91 min). Cannon Piccadilly (01-437 3581). Progs 2.20, 4.25, 6.30, 8.35.

★ **Emma's War (15):** Low-key Australian drama about a schoolboy's coming of age during World War Two. With Miranda Otto and as the heroine's friend, pressed mother, Lee Remick. A first theatrical venture for actress Cylie Jessop (90 min). Cannon Piccadilly (01-437 3581). Progs 2.20, 4.25, 6.30, 8.35.

★ **The Kindred (18):** Intuitive science-fiction film with sleek production values but no story worth the telling. David Allen Brooks and Rod Steiger head the unimpressive cast. Directed by Jeffrey Obrow and Stephen Carpenter (92 min). Cannon Piccadilly (01-437 3581). Progs 2.20, 4.25, 6.30, 8.35.

★ **Mannequin (PG):** Directed by Michael Gottlieb, Mannequin tells the story of a sculptor, obsessed with one of his pieces of work on display in the window of a gallery (90 min). Cannon Piccadilly (01-437 3581). Progs 2.20, 4.25, 6.30, 8.35.

★ **The Morning After (15):** Unlikely thriller from Sidney Lumet, with Jane Fonda running away from a dead body into the arms of a redneck (104 min). Cannon Piccadilly (01-437 3581). Progs 2.20, 4.25, 6.30, 8.35.

★ **Name of the Rose (18):** Simplified version of Umberto Eco's medieval murder mystery, filmed with a fine sense of atmosphere and a grotesque carnival of characters. Directed by Jean-Jacques Annaud, with Sean Connery (131 min). Cannon Piccadilly (01-437 3581). Progs 2.20, 4.25, 6.30, 8.35.

★ **NoBODY's Fool (15):** Roseanne Arquette as a small-town girl with a past striking out with a new acquaintance (Eric Roberts). Directed by Evelyn Purcell (104 min). Cannon Piccadilly (01-437 3581). Progs 2.20, 4.25, 6.30, 8.35.

★ **Platoon (PG):** Oliver Stone's intense anti-war drama which scooped four Oscars. With William Devall and Tom Bergeron as sergeants at bootcamp (120 min). Cannon Piccadilly (01-437 3581). Progs 2.20, 4.25, 6.30, 8.35.

★ **Three Amigos (PG):** Western parody with good one-liners but no shape. Steve Martin, Chevy Chase and Martin Short star as singing cowboys from the movies hired to save a Mexican town from bandits. John Landis directs (105 min). Cannon Piccadilly (01-437 3581). Progs 2.20, 4.25, 6.30, 8.35.

★ **The Voyage Home - Star Trek: The Motion Picture (PG):** The Enterprise's star in another fantasy (119 min). Empire Leicester Square (01-820 0200). Progs 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.



Phil Collins (above) and Genesis are about to make history by playing Wembley Stadium for four consecutive nights (even Bruce Springsteen could manage only three). From not so humble beginnings in 1966, as a group of Charterhouse public school boys, through a succession of upheavals that would have thrown most rock bands off the rails, Genesis have been remarkable for inspiring successive generations of fans with devotional brand loyalty to their rather ponderous and often complex music. When the original vocalist, Peter Dinklage, left in 1975, their demise was not so much predicted as assumed, but the drummer, Phil Collins, took over the vocals and nobody seemed to notice the difference. Reduced to a trio since the departure of Steve Hackett in 1977, and with Collins pursuing a successful solo career as a family entertainer, the band nevertheless retained the initiative, making a smooth transition from the "progressive" album market of the Seventies to the widest circles of Eighties' mainstream pop. Genesis start their long-awaited British tour tomorrow at Hampden Park, Glasgow (041 632 1275), gates open 4pm, £15.50, continuing on Sunday at Roadway Park, Leeds (01-748 1414) and Wednesday for four nights at Wembley Stadium (01-902 1234). Support for all concerts is Paul Young. David Sinclair

CONCERTS
LUNCHTIME

★ **NEW QUARTET:** As part of the Luthanasia Baroque Festival, Le Nouveau Quatuor performs items by Rameau, Boismortier, Monteverdi and Hottelart. Le Nouveau Quatuor, London W1 (01-434 4003). 9.30pm, £3 and £5.

EVENING

★ **RARE RECITAL:** Vladimir Ashkenazy plays two Schubert (Symphonies 9 and 10) and Schumann (Nocturnes Op. 21, Schubert's "Wanderer" Fantasy and Schumann's Piano Sonata Op. 11). Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (01-828 3191, cc 01-828 8800). 7.30-9.30pm, £3-10.

★ **KOVACIC CONCERT:** Ernst Kovacic plays Violin Sonatas by Ernst Krenek, Leopold Stokowski Op. 1, Gottfried von Einem Op. 11, Henck Scherzer Op. 11, Scherzer's Fantasy Op. 47, Hauer's Twelve Tones Play. Almeida Theatre, Almeida Street, London W1 (01-359 4404). 7.30pm, £4.

★ **GERSHWIN YEARS:** The Barbican's "The Gershwin Years" continues with Michael Tilson Thomas conducting the LSO in Debussy's Prelude to a Sonata and a Fanfare, Mahler's La Chanson du Manne, and a Piano Concerto for Left Hand (Michael Beroff, soloist). Barbican Centre, London W1 (01-437 3581, cc 01-437 3581). 7.30-9.30pm, £3-10.

★ **NEW CARTER:** Oliver Knussen conducts the Philharmonia Orchestra in the European premiere of a new work by Carter, a Celebration, the UK premiere of Henze's Fandango. To these are added Berg's Allegretto and Debussy's La Mer. Barbican Centre, London W1 (01-437 3581, cc 01-437 3581). 7.30-9.30pm, £3-10.

DANCE

★ **GO WEST:** The twice-rehearsed dancing on the Couch tour continues. Royal Court Theatre, South Bank, London SE1 (01-828 3191, cc 01-828 8800). 7.30pm, £3-10.

★ **COPELLA:** Peter Wright's colourful production of the Royal Ballet's new season for the Isle of Wight festival. The Big Top Outdoor House (Advance booking at Quay Art Centre, Fins Street, Newport, 0683-529699). 7.30-10pm, £3-10.

★ **MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM:** Robert de Warren's production for Northern Ballet Theatre to Mendelssohn music. Northern Ballet Theatre, London W1 (01-434 4003). 9.30pm, £3 and £5.

JAZZ

★ **FATS WALLER MEMORIAL:** Keith Nichols leads a small group through some of the music associated with the immortal Waller, including his rarely heard 1935 recording of "A Foggy Day". Perceval Room, South Bank, London SE1 (01-828 3191, cc 01-828 8800). 7.30pm, £4-5.

BEST SELLING BOOKS

Best selling books for the week ending June 19 1987.

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1 Close Quarters, William Golding Faber & Faber £9.95
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3 Ladies of Misadventure, Colleen McCullough Hutchinson £7.95
4 The Colour of Magic, Terry Pratchett N.L. £10.95
5 The Radiant Way, Margaret Drabble Weidenfeld £10.95

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1 Someone's Missing, Sonia Mechtel Weidenfeld £10.95
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8 The Fisher King, Anthony Powell Scribner £3.95
9 A Perfect Spy, John Le Carré Coronet £3.50

Source: Hachards, 187 Piccadilly, London W1

OTHER EVENTS

ALFABRA Theatre, Morley Street, Bradford (0274 752000), 7.30-10pm, £4-5.
★ **GISELLE:** Galina Samosova's traditional production for London City Ballet together with Jack Carter's dramatic Three Dances to Japanese music. Theatre Royal, Theatre Street, Norwich (01693 502255), 7.30-10.15pm, £4-5.

OPERA

★ **IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA:** Gabriele Ferro conducts the Royal Opera's revival with cast including Luciano Pavarotti, Leontyne Price, Lucia Valentini-Terrani. A qualified success this time round. Covent Garden, London WC2 (01-240 1069), 7.30-10.30pm, £2-25.

★ **CARMEN:** Revival of Peter Hall's 1984 production, today the Royal Opera's Caramia in the title role and Graeme Jenkins conducting. Glyndebourne, Lewes, East Sussex (0273 841111), 5.15-10pm, £2-25.

★ **BARBER OF SEVILLE:** Robert David MacDonald's jolly production for Scottish opera, with Robert Lindsay as Figaro. Edinburgh (031 229 1201), 7.15-10.15pm, £2-25.

★ **LA BOHEME:** Welsh National Opera's justifiably popular production, now with Jane Leslie Macfarlane and Peter Brander. Hippodrome, Birmingham (021 622 7486), 7.15-10.15pm, £10-18.

★ **LE NOZZE DI FIGARO:** A student production by the Royal Academy of Music, London NW1 (0203 5461), 7.10-10.15pm. Tickets on the door.

★ **PETER GARREL:** He has long been one of rock's most literate writers and thoughtful performers, and with the release last year of So, he has been to the ranks of the rock's most literate performers. Earts Court Exhibition Centre, Warwick Road, London SW5 (01-451 0044), 8pm, £13.50-£14.50 for 18-25s.

★ **CURTIS MAYFIELD:** Although he has only put out one album in the last four years, the ex-impresario who contributed to the radicalising of soul music with his 1969 album "Curtis" and the Superfly soundtrack, has become the toast of the new generation of black musicians. Live at the Regency Theatre, London NW5 (01-267 3341), 8pm, £5.50-£7.50.

★ **TAJ MAHAL:** The venerated country-blues singer has picked up the threads of an extraordinarily diverse career with his new release, Taj Mahal Hawaiian/soca concoction. Fairfield Hall, Park Lane, Croydon (01-888 9291), 8pm, £5.50.

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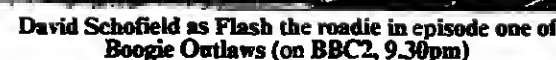
★ **LA BOHEME:** Welsh National Opera's justifiably popular production, now with Jane Leslie Macfarlane and Peter Brander. Hippodrome, Birmingham (021 622 7486), 7.15-10.15pm, £10-18.

★ **LE NOZZE DI FIGARO:** A student production by the Royal Academy of Music, London NW1 (0203 5461), 7.10-10.15pm. Tickets on the door.

★ **PETER GARREL:** He has long been one of rock's most literate writers and thoughtful performers, and with the release last year of So, he has been to the ranks of the rock's most literate performers. Earts Court Exhibition Centre, Warwick Road, London SW5 (01-451 0044), 8pm, £13.50-£14.50 for 1

CHOICE

● Television serials about rock bands on the road are all the fashion. It seems only the other week that the final credits rolled on Robbie Coltrane and friends in *Tutti Frutti*. Now we are off again this time with *Boogie Outlaws* (BBC2, 9.30pm). But while *Tutti Frutti* was a trip back into the past, *Boogie Outlaws* is set in the future, in a Britain controlled by the army and the police. Our heroes, who rejoice in the names of Zoot, Glady's Moon, Pig and Bob, are playing on the streets of London. The first of our heroes, mer, breaks the curfew when he is picked up by the army. But he is rescued by his mates, their roadie (David Schofield) and a nice student called Emma. And Emma's Dad gives them refuge. Played by Ian Hogg (last seen minding Rockliffe's Babies, but here looking most kopeckite with beard and shoulder-length hair), mer has a record company and a chicken farm and says things like "We are all tarts, pimps or



punters — take your pick". So the Boogie Outlaws start their life on the run, pursued by the forces of law and order in the decorative shape of Inspector Leesley (Isle Blair). Male chauvinists will regret that in the first episode so little is seen of Ms Blair, but it is part of the strategy of *Boogie Outlaws* to leave some loose ends in the hope that the audience will want to pick them up in

episode two. The serial is written by Leslie Siewart and directed by Keith Godman. Godman has never handled a TV drama before but it is easy to see that he comes from commercials. *Boogie Outlaws* may not always win top marks for comprehensibility, but there is no doubt about its slickness and pace.

Peter Waymark

Radio 1

MF (medium wave). Stereo on
VHF (see below)
News on the half hour from
6:30 am until 8:30 pm, then at
10:00 and 12:00 Midnight
5:30 am Adrian John 7:00
Mike Smith 8:30 Simon Bates
12:30 Newswest 2:45 Gary
Davies 3:00 Steve Wright 3:30
Adrian John 4:00 Simon Bates
7:30 Jonathan Ross 8:30 Island
Records Story 10:00-12:00
Andy Kershaw. VHF stereo Redios
1 and 2: 4:00 am As Radio 2
2:00 pm Gloria Hunniford 3:30
Adrian Lowe 5:05 John Dunn
6:00 As Radio 1
12:00-1:00 early 15.80 etc.


Radio 2

MF (medium wave). Stereo on VHF (see Radio 1)
News on the hour. Cricket Scoreboard 7.30 pm. Preview 8.00
4.00 am Colin Barry 5.30 Ray Moore 7.30 Derek Jameson 8.30 Ken Bruce 11.00 Jimmy Young 1.05 pm David Jacobs 2.00 Wimbledon '87 (Days Four) 7.00 Country Club (featuring Tanya Tucker and George Hamilton) 9.00 pm Hit it Boys! 10.00 Frankie Howard's Forum 10.30 Star Sound Cinema 11.00 Brian Matthew 1.00 am Patrick Lunt 3.00-4.00 A Little Night Music.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsweek 5.50 Time For News 6.40
 Evening World 7.00 News 7.03 24 Hour
 News 7.15 News on Showtime 7.45 Sport
 News 7.50 News on Showtime 7.55
 Sports 8.00 Two Cheers for James Earl
 Ray 8.05 8.10 8.15 8.20 8.25 8.30
 Today 8.30 Financial News followed by
 Look Again 8.45 Virtue Whirling Wildly
 10.00 10.05 10.10 10.15 10.20
 Coverage of Parliament 10.30 London
 Mail 10.55 11.00 11.05 11.10 11.15
 News 11.20 11.25 11.30 11.35 11.40
 Evening 11.50 Assignment 12.00 Radio
 12.05 12.10 12.15 12.20 12.25 12.30
 Sportsweek 12.45 Classic Album 2.00
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 Newsweek 3.15 Sport Coverage of
 Parliament 4.00 News 4.20 Commentary
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CHOICE



**Werner Egk: Peer Gynt,
Radio 3, 2.45pm**

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Radio 3, 2.45pm**

Shut away in a French farmhouse's cupboard for three years and nine months, with no company but a cheese and the occasional fly, the First World War British private who hides from the Germans in Angela Sewell's play *Why Didn't They Warn Williams?* (Radio 4, 3.00pm) must be the most cabin-d, scurrilous and confined character since Richard III. In real life, the trooper was called Fowler, as for the rest, Miss Sewell appears to have stuck closely to the truth of this extraordinary story which fills the *Afternoon Play* slot there every Wednesday. But there are things in the far past that have not yet been fully excavated. There is the magisterial psychiatrist who keeps pronouncing that prolonged isolation provokes when, surely this is the main business of the action itself. And there is the awful convention of Frenchwoman talking to Frenchwoman in heavy accents in the manner of *Anna Karenina*.

Peter Davalle

THE JAEGER SALE

Starts Today

**Huge reductions
on
ladies and menswear.**

RBC1

6.00 CeeFax AM.
6.35 The Puff Panther Show. Three cartoons. (r) **6.55 Weather.**
7.00 Breakfast Time with Frank Booth, Sally Magnusson, Jeremy Armstrong, and Pamela Armstrong. Nations and International news at **7.00**, **7.30**, **8.00** and **8.30**; regional news and travel reports at **7.15**, **7.45** and **8.15**; weather at **7.25**, **7.55** and **8.25**. **8.55** Regional news and weather.
9.00 News and weather **9.30**.
Dallas. Pam is allowed to leave hospital for a brief visit to Southfork. (r) **9.50 Tijuana Toads.** Cartoon.
10.00 News and weather **10.05**.
Neighbours. (r) **10.25 Children's BBC.** Philip Schofield with programme news, and birthday greetings. Followed by *Play School*. (r)
10.45 News and weather.
10.50 The State Opening of Parliament. David Dimbleby describes the scene as The Queen arrives in procession from Buckingham Palace to the House of Lords where she summons the newly-elected members of the House of Commons and delivers a speech outlining the Government's plans for the first session of the new Parliament.
12.00 News and weather **12.05**.
Arthur Negus Enjoys the 17th-century Regley Hall, Wervickschire, in the company of portrait expert John Birtle. (r) **12.30 Wildlife on One.** The gamblers of the rocky islands around the coast. (r) NB: If the State Opening of Parliament overruns this programme may be postponed. **12.55** Regional news and weather.
1.00 One O'Clock News with Martin Lewis. Weather. **1.05** *Neighbours.* (r) **1.20** *Paul* is taken to hospital. Daphne is rushed to the

police station.

1.50 **Wimbledon 87.** Live coverage of Centre and Number One courts action on the fourth day of the Lawn Tennis Championships.

4.10 **The Kwiky Koke Show.** Three cartoons.(r) 4.35 Slits. Episode two of the 12-part drama. (r) (Ceefax)

5.00 **John Craven's Newsround**

5.05 **Big Peter.** (Ceefax) **5.35** **Go for It!** Family fitness series presented by Robbie Vincent and Angharad Meir.

6.00 **Six O'Clock News** with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell. Weather.

6.35 **London Plus.**

7.00 **Top of the Pops** introduced by Patsy Powell and Simon Bates.

7.30 **EastEnders.** The Dagmar opens in competition with the Queen Vic. (Ceefax)

8.00 **Tomorrow's World** presented by Patricia Hodge from Highgrove House where the Prince of Wales announces the winner of his award for Industrial Innovation and Production, and makes the final choice in next year's competition.

8.45 **Childwatch Update.** How the independent charity, ChildLine, which offers a 24-hours helpline for young people in trouble or danger, provides the confidential service for children who need to talk about their troubles.

9.00 **Nine O'Clock News** with Julie Somerville and Philip Hayton. Regional news and weather.

9.30 **Blackadder II.** The first of a regular series of satirical programmes starring Rowan Atkinson as Queen Elizabeth I's Lord High Executioner.

10.00 **Wimbledon 87.** Desmond Lynn introduces highlights of the day's play.

11.00 **The Rock Gospel Show** presented by Sheila Walsh and Alvin Stardust. (r)

11.35 **Weather.**

RBC2

5.55 Open University: Social Integration - Children's TV. Ends at 7.20. 9.00 Ceefax.

11.00 Daytime on Two: shadow puppetry for the young (r.1.18) Reproduction techniques of plants and animals (r.1.40) A group of teenagers explore the roots of prejudices (r.2.01) Ceefax 12.30

1.20 Pinn's House (r.1.25) Bric-a-Brac. (r.1.35) Ceefax.

2.00 News and weather 2.02 Watch. Busy creatures of freshwater ponds. (r.2.17) Music Time. (r.)

2.35 Wimbledon 87. Action from day four of the Lawn Tennis Championships introduced by Harry Carpenter. Includes news and weather at 3.00 and 3.55.

5.10 Timewatch. Peter France presents three films with the common strand of change. The first examines the latest attempts by central government to impose educational benchmarks on the majority of British schools; in the second, Londoners recall the community spirit they were aroused

when a Notting Hill street was torn down for redevelopment a quarter of a century ago; the final film features Cambridge don, David Cammidge, giving a prominent address to a British history.

9.00 **The Travel Show** presented by Paul Heiney. Matthew Collins reports on his efforts to reach Everest for £500, James Spackley visits Biarritz and a nearby duty-free village; there is an item on surcharges; advice on lost luggage; and film of a Yorkshire family who spend their holidays working, for nothing, on steam trains in mid-Wales.

9.30 **Boogie Outlaws.** Episode one of a three-part serial, set in a police state Britain, about the eccentric owner of a record company, starring Ian Hogg, (Ceeffax) (see *Choice*)

10.20 **Newsnight** (see *Choice*)

11.10 **Rail to the Stars.** The second of a two-part documentary about a microjet aeroplane rally in the north of England, (first shown on BBC North)

11.40 **Open University Weekend Outdoors.** 11.45 **Nuclear Weapons - Capability.** Ends at 12.15.

CHANNEL 4

- 30** **Schools:** nunning a safari park
8.42 Zep: e story by Dick King-Smith **9.54** The cynical nature of life **10.11** A film to stimulate creative thinking **10.28** Hinduism in India **10.45** Biology: the dog/henik **11.02** Children talk to survivors of a 1917 factory blast **11.19** Advice on writing modernist poetry **11.26** Blues to the past in the changing landscape **11.53** Time to think **12.15** All in a day's work. Ends at 12.41
- 30** **Film:** *Time To Handle (b/w)* (1938) starring Clark Gable, Myrna Loy, and Walter Pidgeon. A comedy adventure about two rival news cameramen who are in love with the same lady. Directed by Jack Conway.
- 30** **Countdown.** The last quarantail of the Champion of Champions competition is the new five star John Clarke, against Jon Marsh, seeded four.
- 30** **Film:** *So Evil, My Love (b/w)* (1948) starring Ann Todd and Rex Lewis. A Victorian melodrama about a missionary's widow who is dragged into blackmail and

murder by an unscrupulous
scoundrel. Directed by Lewis
Allen.

7.00 Channel 4 News with Nicholas
Cohen and Anne Perkins.

7.50 **Contest** Followed by
Weather.

8.00 **Dartmoor - The Threatened
Wilderness.** The National Park in
the West of England.

8.00 **Film on Four International:**
Lisa and Tahape (1981) starring
Pia Hengst and Dumisani
Mabaso. A West German-made
love story about the
daughter of a semi-invalid
railway worker who falls for a
black South African who has been
granted political asylum.
Directed by Erika Ruge.

8.45 **The Inangene Hearings.**
0.00 **Film: Juvenile Court (b/w)**
(1973) A documentary examining
the day-to-day activities of a
American juvenile court. Directed
by Fred Wiseman

9.30 **Film: Monterey Pop (1968)** The
three-day, 1967 International Pop
Festival, featuring, among
others, James Taylor and Jimi
Hendrix. Directed by
D.A.Pennebaker. Ends 3.00.

VARIATIONS

[illegible]

VARIATIONS

CANAL as London
except 1.20p
Country No Questions 1.20 New
Country Practice 1.55 Suffolk
1.20 Tenacity of Chumville
1.20 Carson's Law 6.50
1.00 6.00-6.35 Chained Red
1.00 6.00 Sweethearts 10.30
1.00 6.00 Brief Lovers 12.00
1.00 12.55
CHAMPAIN as London
except 1.20p
1.30-2.30 Fantasy Island
4.55 Connections 6.00-6.35
7.00 Adventurer
1.20-2.00
1.20-3.00 News, Crossroads
CANADA as London
except 1.20p
1.20-2.00 Reports 1.20
4.00-4.00 Young Justice
My Martin 6.00 Granada Re-
6.25 The Ice Your Right 8.30
1.20-2.00 Grant Tarr
12.00 Curran 12.30
down.
WEST as London
except 1.20p
1.30-2.30
4.55 Show Me 6.00-6.35
6.00 Sweethearts 10.30
The Boobs 11.00 Weekend

SCOTTISH As London
1.30-2.30 Country Praise 1.20p
No Quizzes 1.30-2.30
8.15-9.45 Newsweek 8.00p
9.45-10.15 The 11th Hour
10.15-10.45 The News
10.45-11.15 The News
Show Repeat 12.15pm Glasgow

TSW As London except 1.20p
News 1.30-2.30 London
Highway 10.15p
Bruckners 6.40p Today 6.30p
South West 6.35p The My Dog
Show 7.00p The News 11.15p
TV 12.20pm Glasgow

TVS As London
except 1.30pm-1.00p
Questions 1.25p News 1.30p
1.55p News 2.00p News
2.05p 3.30p Caron's Law 5.15p
6.00p 6.30p The News
Cont. 7.30-8.00p Swaghears
10.30p Art Beat 11.00p News
11.15p 12.20pm Glasgow
12.55pm Company, Glasgow

TYNE TEES As London
except 1.20p
News 1.30-2.30 News
6.15-6.45 The Heart 10.15p
6.35 Northern Live 7.30-8.00p
10.15p 11.15p News

[illegible]

CHOICE



**Werner Egk: Peer Gynt,
Radio 3, 2.45pm**

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Shut away in a French farmhouse's cupboard for three years and nine months, with no company but a cheese and the occasional fly, the First World War British private who hides from the Germans in Angela Sewell's play *Why Didn't They Warn Williams?* (Radio 4, 3.00pm) must be the most cabin-d, scurrilous and confined character since Richard III. In real life, the trooper was called Fowler, as for the rest, Miss Sewell appears to have stuck closely to the truth of this extraordinary story which fills the *Afternoon Play* slot there every Wednesday. But there are things in the far past that have not yet been fully excavated. There is the magisterial psychiatrist who keeps pronouncing that prolonged isolation provokes when, surely this is the main business of the action itself. And there is the awful convention of Frenchwoman talking to Frenchwoman in heavy accents in the manner of *Anna Karenina*.

Peter Davalle

The Prince of Wales and Judith Hann: BBC1 8pm

**IT'S NOT THE
GROUND HE'S LOOKING AT.
IT'S HIS GRAVE.**

There's one thing in Mozambique today that's still in plentiful supply. Ground on which to die.

4½m people are facing starvation as a result of a war fuelled by South Africa.

1½m people have fled their homes. They desperately need food, shelter and drinkable water. And we need transport to get help to them. The United Nations Association is acting now to support a major UN relief effort, which is working directly with the Mozambicans. In a country where 1 in 3 die before

But in the meantime, we desperately need your help to save lives now. Please give as much as you can.

My donation to Mozambique is £1.00

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FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 908kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m; VHF 90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz/1500m; VHF 92-95; LBC: 1152kHz/281m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m; VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London: 1458kHz/206m; VHF 94.9; World Service: MF 648kHz/453m.

TUC leaders warned after pull-out from jobs scheme

By Tim Jones

The rift between the Government and the Trade Union Congress developed into a chasm last night after union leaders, who had earlier withdrawn from the Job Training Scheme, were warned by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Employment.

He told them that he intended to proceed with legislation designed to extend to their members "the effective protection they are entitled to in a free society".

The decision by the TUC general council, which was described by Mr Fowler as "indefensible and deplorable" almost certainly paves the way for it to pull out of the Manpower Services Commission (MSC).

For Mr Ron Todd, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, who is one of the three trade union commissioners on the MSC, the decision was one of the leaders who yesterday pressed the general council to withdraw from the scheme.

Sir Bryan Nicholson, chairman of the MSC, condemned the decision saying it would not help unemployed people.

He added: "I regret that the general council has changed its mind and is not now going to support the new JTS scheme after being so closely involved in its development. Everyone agreed on the urgent need for a good quality large scale training programme for unemployed people and we shall continue to provide this through the new JTS."

Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, said that the decision was taken because "JTS is a bad scheme which in too many cases offers only token training."

He said the decision was not an attack on opportunities for unemployed people.

"Totally the reverse. We would like to see a real expansion of genuine training opportunities, with decent allowances and high training standards."

"But it is clear we will not advance those objectives by continuing to be associated with a discredited and failing scheme."

JTS, launched last year, is designed to give training opportunities to 18 to 25-year-olds who have been unemployed for more than six months. At present, there are about 10,000 on the scheme which aims eventually to train 250,000 young people a year at a cost of £200 million.

Many union leaders believe both the training and pay - unemployment benefit plus travelling expenses - is inadequate and have accused it of being "a Government device to massage unemployment figures".

Mr Fowler said: "It is indefensible that the TUC should withdraw its support for this major initiative designed to help the unemployed to get back into work."

Union leaders met Mr Fowler last night to object to Government proposals to extend trade union legislation to remove, for example, union immunity from industrial action to establish a closed shop. And under the proposed changes union leaders such as Mr Arthur Scargill will be obliged to stand for periodic re-election.

The TUC maintains that employment law in the UK is effectively loaded against the rights of working people.



Tea for two: Mr Cecil Parkinson, Energy Secretary, and Mr Roy Lyak, UDM President, taking a conference break at Weymouth yesterday

Coal privatization not yet on the agenda

By John Spicer
Employment Affairs
Correspondent

Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Energy Secretary, said yesterday that the Government had no plans for an early privatization of the coal industry.

Speaking to delegates at the Union of Democratic Mineworkers' conference in Weymouth, Mr Parkinson said: "There are no plans to privatize the industry at the moment; no plans, full stop."

But later, Mr Parkinson said he was not prepared to say that in the year 2010 privatization would not have taken place. He was making his first

major speech since becoming Energy Secretary nine days ago and had been answering questions from some of the 100 conference delegates.

In his speech, Mr Parkinson underlined the Government's commitment to the coal industry. He said that since 1979, it had supported a massive investment programme worth more than £2 billion every working day - a total of £8 billion.

He said the country had been willing to make this huge investment, but it looked for - and it would deserve - a fair return. "The industry can only continue to make progress if we all face the facts and accept the need for

further change," he said.

Mr Parkinson did not mention privatization in his speech, but taking questions afterwards it was clear this was the greatest concern among miners' representatives. One told him that privatization would create a wasteland in the north-east and would be detrimental to the country. Another questioned the need for privatization if the industry was such an asset.

Mr Parkinson told reporters afterwards that the Government was committed to privatizing the electricity industry and that was his top priority. Coal was simply not on his agenda.

Later, Mr Parkinson said: "How-

ever large the investment, what really counts is the performance of the miners. British Coal has already given greater emphasis to rewarding miners by results. But pay is not enough by itself. A modern coal industry needs modern working practices. They must be flexible; they must benefit the miner."

Mr Parkinson said working miners had got the message, and productivity records, at both UDM and NUM pits, were being broken. He said there was no time to waste on internal squabbles. In a sideswipe at the NUM, Mr Parkinson told the moderate UDM that "for many people you are the true voice of the modern mineworker."

Merger opposed by SDP MPs

Continued from page 1

which involves the abolition of the SDP?"

It is that reference to the "abolition of the SDP" which has upset the pro-merger faction. They argue that it is heavily loaded to ensure that the SDP members vote for the first option.

Dr Owen, who has kept silent on the merger issue since the first weekend after the election, is expected to speak out for the first time since then at the National Committee meeting.

However he has given his support to the three party resolution from the SDP MPs which insists on the preservation of the distinctive identity of the SDP as a separate party.

It says that it is "necessary to ensure that the Alliance is not an exclusive grouping and is open to a wider alignment, should there be developments in other parties over the next few years."

It also emphasises that it was necessary to create a new party with an appeal distinct from that of existing parties when the SDP was formed in 1981 and that the "style, the stance and the appeal of the SDP as an entity" is a "continuing asset".

Mr Cartwright said yesterday that a merged party might look like a new one but just like the Liberal party of old with a different constitution, and so would not get the same voting support as the Alliance.

For the Liberals, Mr Alton responded angrily within minutes of yesterday's SDP press conference, saying: "By maintaining separate identities we will have made no progress from this year's election. It is still a recipe for confusion."

"Party members in both parties should vote decisively for the union of the two parties."

Deliberately adopting an expression beloved of Dr Owen, he declared that the Liberal MPs were entirely united in rejecting the SDP proposals as a "recipe for fudge and muddle", precisely what the SDP leader claims to abhor in politics.

Mr Dick Taverne, one of the founding members of the SDP, yesterday criticised the SDP MPs for what he called their "petulant gesture" of refusing to name joint parliamentary spokesmen with the Liberals.

He said that the SDP membership should not be presented with a loaded question. It was wrong to have two separate parties and two separate organizations which merely served to confuse the electorate and to give the impression of disunity.

Mr Neville Sandelson, the former SDP MP, said in a letter ending his membership of the Party that he did not relish sharing a common membership with the Liberal unitarists. After campaigning for the Conservative victory in the election he pre-empted expulsion from the SDP by allowing his membership to lapse.

Doctor defends child abuse decisions

Continued from page 1

ing the resources of his department to the limit but it would cope.

He said that other areas of the country too had experienced an increase in cases; he quoted for example, figures in Leeds where his colleagues there projected that they would have 1,500 such cases this year. Cases in that city, he said, which had a comparable child population to Cleveland, had gone from 60 to 500 in one year.

Among the measures agreed yesterday by the Cleveland social services committee was the recruitment of 16 extra social workers who are specialized in child abuse cases at an annual cost of £185,000 as well as the creation of a pool of foster parents who would be specially-trained to care for sexually abused children.

Special premises in each of the four districts of the county authority are to be found for

the investigation and treatment of child abuse cases.

Many of the parents of the children legally removed from their families in the past two months have set up an action group and complain that they are being wrongly accused.

The South Tees Health Authority, which has already announced an independent panel of doctors and child experts to urgently examine complaints from parents, said yesterday that Dr Higgs had previously been the first assistant in the department of child health at Newcastle University.

In the medical directory she was listed in 1985 as a member of the paediatric department at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Gateshead. A spokesman for the authority said the position at Middlesbrough General Hospital was her first consultant post.

After the discussions yesterday with the two doctors Mr Douglas Hague, the re-

gional general manager of the Northern Regional Health Authority, said: "We have no reason other than to retain our confidence in them. Both these doctors have expertise in this area."

He said that the independent panel set up to investigate the cases would initially look at 20 children.

The panel will provide a report on each child to the regional medical officer of health who will then pass information to the social services department who will decide what, if any, further action will be taken.

Mr John Moore, Secretary of State for Health and Social Services, yesterday asked for an urgent report into the situation in Cleveland.

The two independent child specialists engaged by those parents challenging the allegation of abuse - Dr David Paul, of Harley Street, London and Dr Elaine Roberts, from Manchester - were yesterday denied the use of facilities at

the Middlesbrough General Hospital or access to records and photographs of the children and their examinations of the first 12 children were carried out at a nearby private clinic.

Yesterday the Rev Michael Wright, a local vicar who has been helping and comforting parents, spoke of the anguish and grief many were suffering.

He said that in some cases it had led to the break-up of marriages and that two people, one a grandfather and the other a parent, had suffered heart attacks as a result of the stress.

"One man said he would have committed suicide if he had not been supported by his friends."

Boat seized

Kushiro, Japan (AFP) - A small Japanese fishing boat with a crew of five has been seized by a Soviet patrol boat off eastern Hokkaido for allegedly operating in the Soviet 200-mile fishing zone, Japanese officials said yesterday.

Thousands face air strike chaos

Continued from page 1

haul flights by, for example, Air France from New York, and it is almost certain that no British jets will be allowed into Paris or other French airports.

Although this is the tenth week of the air controllers' action, it is by far the most serious. Until now they have been limiting their action to 2½ hours during the morning "rush hour". Now, however, new proposals by the French Government to dock a full day's pay however long the controllers go on strike, and also to change their status from civil servants to general workers, has inflamed tempers and led to the snap call for a full 24-hour strike.

The situation is bound to change almost minute by minute as French controllers assess the situation and decide how many aircraft they can handle in a given period of 15 to 30 minutes.

Syria fails to secure release of American

Continued from page 1

His father, aged 82, said that Mr Glass was alive and that "efforts are continuing for his release," a statement that might have elicited more optimism had it not been preceded by similar promises by equally worthy statesmen about other hostages over the past two years.

Mr Glass is best known in Lebanon for his superb coverage of the TWA hijack in 1985, and it is possible that his unknown kidnappers wished to await the West German Government's decision on the US extradition warrant for Muhammad Ali Hamadei - accused of masterminding the hijack - before releasing the American journalist.

Mr Glass interviewed both hijackers and hostages during the TWA crisis for American television.

Syria's "protection" of Westerners in West Beirut has therefore become more doubt-

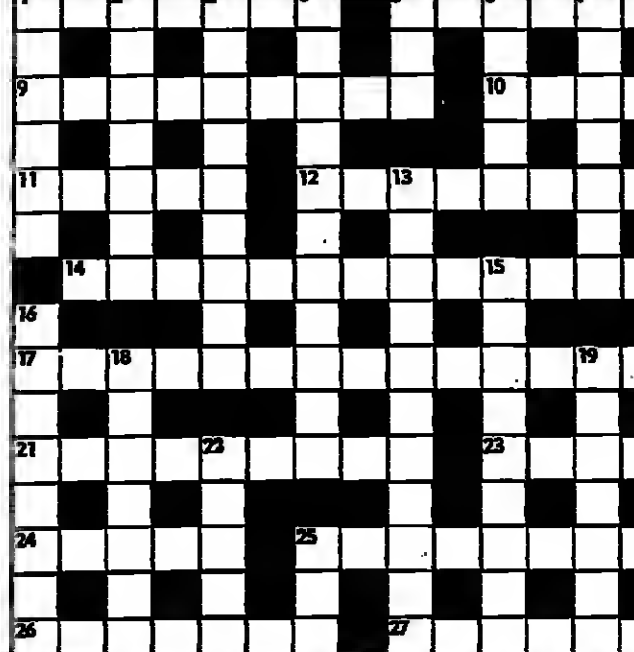
ful. Yesterday, on the airport road - the favourite location for kidnappers - Syrian soldiers stayed in their sandbagged emplacements, scarcely venturing out to search cars or lorries on the main highway into the capital.

It seemed they were keen to avoid any conflict with pro-Lebanese Hezbollah gunmen in the southern suburbs which might damage relations between Damascus and Beirut.

If this seems a cynical explanation for Syrian inactivity, it is no less pragmatic than the attitude of Lebanese soldiers in West Beirut who prefer to wave cars through their checkpoints if their occupants are bearded.

Any further Syrian attempt to rescue Mr Glass is likely to be pre-empted by a military blockade on the southern suburbs of the Lebanese capital - where most of the foreign hostages are believed to be held.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 17392



- ACROSS
- Talk with radio operator in dockyard (7).
 - Criticize expert who has a cure for everything (7).
 - 25 dr, a horse that's pre-eminent (9).
 - Pain causing depression starts to impair constitution (5).
 - Creature of few scruples (5).
 - It shows the right antiscrotic flower, but in the wrong way (5-4).
 - What you do with laryngitis - catch it (3,2,3,4).
 - Do a U-turn and provide fresh air (6,4,4).
 - Country's losing a deliberate coup (9).
 - Gazelle victimized by Sycorax (5).
 - Nothing hard sent by word of mouth (5).
 - On my part, I distributed a bequest (9).
 - Surgeon's assistant - one working in the theatre (7).
 - With more grass, caribou are returning, leaving the North (7).
- DOWN
- One who takes hilltop first (6).
 - Order something that's 4 verbally (7).
 - Criticizing bad actor taking ¼ of the cake (9).
 - Huge in autumn, 1 soon produced (11).
 - It's mine, 1 ac said (3).
 - Recess - can I check its contents? (5).
 - Member entering King's School (7).
 - Duck and hare cooked for prince (8).
 - Exactly how rent is paid (2,3,6).
 - Send abroad text I read out (9).
 - Platform disposed of without the buffet (8).
 - Fatty takes swim with nothing on in rough sea (7).
 - In North America, I commit a crime, one that's capital (7).
 - Versé put in by a member of the band (6).
 - French town walls were covered by it (5).
 - Knock out a good score (3).

Crossword puzzle, page 10

WEATHER

General situation: A ridge of high pressure will cover northern areas as Atlantic fronts with an area of low pressure move east across southern districts during the day. Scotland, northern England and Northern Ireland will have a reasonably bright day with some sunshine although a few showers are likely. All other areas will have a fairly cloudy day although it will start bright with some sunshine in the east and over the Midlands. Rain already affecting parts of Wales and the West Country will spread east. Rather cool generally. Outlook for Friday and Saturday: Sunny spells with occasional showers in the north. Cloudy with outbreaks of rain in the south then brighter on Saturday with one or two showers. Rather cool at first.

ABROAD

MONDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fog; h, heavy rain; s, sun; sh, shower; l, thunder.

ABROAD		AROUND BRITAIN		HIGH TIDES	
Madrid	27.7	London	27.7	London Bridge	2.03
Paris	27.7	Cardiff	27.7	Aberdeen	1.32
Rome	27.7	Belfast	27.7	Aberdeen	1.32
Barcelona	27.7	London	27.7	Aberdeen	1.32
Valencia	27.7	Cardiff	27.7	Aberdeen	1.32
Seville	27.7	Belfast	27.7	Aberdeen	1.32
Malaga	27.7	London	27.7	Aberdeen	1.32
Granada	27.7	Cardiff	27.7	Aberdeen	1.32
Alcala	27.7	Belfast	27.7	Aberdeen	1.32
Madrid	27.7	London	27.7	Aberdeen	1.32
Paris	27.7	Cardiff	27.7	Aberdeen	1.32
Rome	27.7	Belfast	27.7	Aberdeen	1.32
Barcelona	27.7	London	27.7	Aberdeen	1.32
Valencia	27.7	Cardiff	27.7	Aberdeen	1.32
Seville	27.7	Belfast	27.7	Aberdeen	1.32
Malaga	27.7	London	27.7	Aberdeen	1.32
Granada	27.7	Cardiff	27.7	Aberdeen	1.32
Alcala	27.7	Belfast	27.7	Aberdeen	1.32

THE POUND

	Bank	Bank
Australia	2.25	2.25
Canada	1.25	1.25
Denmark	1.25	1.25
France	1.25	1.25
Germany	1.25	1.25
Italy	1.25	1.25
Japan	1.25	1.25
Netherlands	1.25	1.25
Portugal	1.25	1.25
Spain	1.25	1.25
Sweden	1.25	1.25
Switzerland	1.25	1.25
USA	1.25	1.25
Yugoslavia	1.25	1.25

NOON TODAY

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; h, heavy rain; s, sun; sh, shower; l, thunder.

	Temp	Wind
London	18	10
Cardiff	18	10
Belfast	18	10
London	18	10
Cardiff	18	10
Belfast	18	10

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISES	FALLS
Alcoa-Lux	Alcoa-Lux
Alcoa-Lux	Alcoa-Lux
Alcoa-Lux	Alcoa-Lux
Alcoa-Lux	Alcoa-Lux
Alcoa-Lux	Alcoa-Lux
Alcoa-Lux	Alcoa-Lux
Alcoa-Lux	Alcoa-Lux
Alcoa-Lux	Alcoa-Lux
Alcoa-Lux	Alcoa-Lux
Alcoa-Lux	Alcoa-Lux

INTEREST RATES

London	New York
3-month	3-month
6-month	6-month
12-month	12-month

CURRENCIES

London	New York
£1.6165	\$1.20
£1.6165	\$1.20
£1.6165	\$1.20
£1.6165	\$1.20

GOLD

London	New York
£443.00	\$441.75
£443.00	\$441.75
£443.00	\$441.75
£443.00	\$441.75

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent July	Brent July
£18.75	£18.75
£18.75	£18.75
£18.75	£18.75
£18.75	£18.75

COMMODITIES

Commodity	Price
Wheat	1.25
Wheat	1.25
Wheat	1.25
Wheat	1.25

Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share
1773.4 (+21.8)FT-SE 100
2284.0 (+18.5)Bargains
40002 (60415)USM (Datastream)
191.55 (+0.1)

THE POUND

US dollar
1.6165 (+0.0155)W German mark
2.9477 (+0.0117)Trade-weighted
72.3 (+0.6)B&C may
buy parts
of JWT

Mr John Gunn, the chairman of the financial services group, British & Commonwealth Holdings said yesterday it is interested in buying parts of the US advertising agency, JWT Group. He said after the firm's annual meeting that its affiliated advertising agency, Trilateral Communications, was interested in expanding its business, but would not bid for the entire US group.

"Mr John Wood, the Trilateral chairman, has been talking to people but not with a view to acquiring the entire firm," he said. "JWT is likely to be fragmented and we are interested in pieces."

Mr Gunn declined to give more details on contacts with JWT, which is facing a \$515 million (£330 million) offer by the WPP Group.

B&C reported a pretax profit of \$51.5 million for 1986, a £27.2 million decline from the previous year, which Mr Gunn attributed to the removal of assets. Earnings per share fell to 14.8p from 19.8p.

Charter jumps

Charter Consolidated, the manufacturing, construction, mining and investment group, reported pretax profits of £42.2 million for the year to end-March against £28.8 million last time. It is raising the year's distribution from 11.5p to 13p a share.

Tempus, page 24

SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

New York	Dow Jones	2441.33 (+1.60)
Tokyo	Nikkei Dow	24892.75 (+97.84)
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3178.98 (+68.57)
Amsterdam	Gen	301.1 (-2.1)
Sydney	AO	1738.5 (-2.4)
Frankfurt	Commerzbank	1861.4 (-63.3)
Brussels	General	4764.4 (+23.5)
Paris	CAC	405 (-3.0)
Zurich	S&K	530.70 (-3.0)
London	FT. A	n/a
FT. Gits		91.07 (+0.52)

Recent issues
Closing prices

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

Alfred-Lyons	431p (+10p)
Lucas	168p (+28p)
BOC Group	505p (+17p)
Boots	259p (+14p)
Amber Industrial	48p (+25p)
SPB Industries	85p (+27p)
S Miller	156p (+28p)
Wynham Group	205p (+47p)
STC	300p (+18p)
Avon Rubber	69p (+25p)
Lookers	405p (+25p)
Dalgety	335p (+15p)
Real Executive	10p (+30p)
MEPC	525p (+20p)
Chelsea Man	255p (+20p)
Marina Devs	439p (+38p)

FALLS	
Read Intl	584p (-28p)
Asia Properties	655p (-20p)
Cable & Wireless	384p (-25p)

Prices are as at 4pm

INTEREST RATES

London Bank Base	9%
3-month interbank	9.5%
3-month eligible bills	8.5%
buying rate	
US Prime Rate	6.5%
Federal Funds	5.74-7.72%
3-month Treasury Bills	5.74-7.72%
30-year mortgage	10.94-10.97%

CURRENCIES

London	New York
£/\$ 1.6165	£/DM 2.2225
£/DM 2.9477	£/Sfr 1.5110
£/Sfr 2.4409	£/Yen 145.00
£/Yen 145.00	£/Yen 145.00
£/Yen 145.00	£/Yen 145.00
£/Yen 145.00	£/Yen 145.00
£/Yen 145.00	£/Yen 145.00

GOLD

London	New York
AM \$443.00	pm \$441.75
close \$441.75	close \$441.75
close \$441.75	close \$441.75
close \$441.75	close \$441.75

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (July)	pm \$18.75bbl (\$18.85)
Denotes latest trading price	

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C&W profits
rise to £340mLosses at Mercury
hold back advance

By Joe Joseph

Cable and Wireless expects to have thousands of British domestic telephone users linked up to its Mercury telephone network by the end of this year and is also predicting a breakthrough soon in its battle to win a share of Japanese international telecommunications traffic.

Mercury Communications, the C&W subsidiary licensed by the Government to challenge British Telecom's monopoly, is bringing in new orders at a rate of 300 per cent to 400 per cent a year, according to Mr Gordon Owen, its managing director.

He says the company, which has been very successful in the City, will become profitable by the end of this year lifting the burden on C&W's profits.

A higher-than-expected £19 million loss from Mercury, coupled with adverse exchange rate movements from C&W's business heartland in the Far East, which cost another £34 million when the profits were translated into sterling, held C&W's pretax profits to £340 million last year.

While 15 per cent up on the previous year, the figure was below many City expectations and the shares fell 25p to 385p.

But Mr Rod Olsen, C&W's

finance director, said the figures announced yesterday masked the true health of the company. "If you look at what the regions produced last year, despite the unfavourable 10 per cent swing in currency and despite having to carry Mercury, the underlying business is very strong, growing at more than 25 per cent a year," he said.

Mr Brian Pemberton, the chief operating officer, reported some encouraging

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signs in C&W's struggle to move in on Japan's lucrative international telecommunications industry. C&W holds a 20 per cent stake in one of the two consortia competing to provide the Japanese with a second telecommunications service and has so far scorned Tokyo's suggestions that the two groups merge.

"The merger attempt is a drawn-out facade," said Mr Pemberton. "The discussions continue within Japan. One could optimistically look forward to some significant movement within the next few months."

Last year Asia and the Pacific provided the lion's share of C&W's profits and

sales. Turnover, also held back by currency factors, edged up just £5 million to £913 million. More than half of this, as well as £235 million of the pretax profits, came from Asia and the Pacific.

The final dividend is going up to 3.5p from 3p last year, making 5.55p in all, or 17 per cent more than in 1986. Shareholders will be offered a scrip dividend as an alternative to cash.

Increasing demand for installations also pushed up investment. Capital expenditure grew to £355.3 million.

Mr Owen said Mercury had an underlying profitable business which would move into the black by the end of the year. Some analysts expect it to move into profit even sooner.

He hailed Mercury's rapid growth as "one of the industrial feats of the century."

He admitted that "during Big Bang we were severely tested, but we are now meeting our customer deadlines." He said that, emboldened by the City's strong welcome and the success of its trial residential schemes in Nottingham and Derby, Mercury was "now ready to launch the residential service across the country well before Christmas."

PCW names agree to
Lloyd's rescue terms

By Our City Staff

Mr Peter Miller, the chairman of Lloyd's, said yesterday that 96 per cent of the underwriting names involved in the PCW affair had assented to the formula devised by Lloyd's to settle the matter.

He is now looking to the Director of Public Prosecutions to open criminal proceedings against Mr Peter Cameron-Webb and Mr Peter Dixon, who defrauded investors in the PCW syndicates of £40 million.

Lloyd's has already obtained civil judgment against Mr Dixon in the US courts in Virginia which it is trying to enforce. It is also preparing to pursue civil actions against Mr Cameron-Webb.

Mr Miller said at the annual meeting of members of Lloyd's: "We shall continue to pursue the malefactors vig-

orously by civil suit. I hope that in the end the Director of Public Prosecutions can find a way to do so likewise in criminal proceedings." But a spokeswoman for the DPP would only say: "The whole case is under consideration."

The rescue formula proposed by Lloyd's in April asked the names to contribute £34 million to meet outstanding claims against the PCW syndicates.

Lloyd's itself will put in £48 million, with the balance coming from companies which Lloyd's deems may be under a legal or moral responsibility to syndicate members. They include the Minet Group and Alexander & Alexander.

Mr Miller said yesterday that only 60 names had yet to assent to the offer. The deadline for acceptance of the

terms ran out last Friday, but letters of acceptance are still being opened and names have until July 8 to pay.

Mr Miller reiterated that "there will be no deals" with those who have turned their back on the offer. Lloyd's appears confident that all but a handful will finally accept the terms. It is undaunted by threats of legal action by some of the worst bit names.

"My gut feeling is that it is extremely unlikely," said Mr Miller. "As of last night there were only six US citizens who had not assented. Their total liability is about £57,000. I, therefore, think it is extremely unlikely that there is any prospect of action in the United States. I have no indication of any name wishing to pursue the matter in the English courts at this stage."

Government
'not liable for
ITC debts'

The Government, the European Economic Community and 22 other countries behind the insolvent International Tin Council cannot be held liable for its multi-million debts, the High Court ruled yesterday.

Mr Justice Staughton ruled that the International Tin Council concluded the contracts on its own behalf without engaging the liabilities of its members. The organization had a separate legal personality and could not be said to be an agent for its members.

The International Tin Council defaulted on its contracts with the London tin market in October 1985, leaving debts of about £900 million and triggering a crisis in the industry.

Board offer made
by Guinness Peat

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

Guinness Peat Group, the merchant banking company, announced yesterday that it was making an unconditional offer of two board directorships to Equitcorp, its largest shareholder.

Equitcorp will now have to decide whether to continue with its demand for three boardroom seats and a special shareholders' meeting to settle the matter.

After a board meeting on Tuesday, GPG offered directorships to Mr Allan Hawkins, chairman of Equitcorp, and Mr Grant Adams, chairman of Capitalcorp International. Capitalcorp, a subsidiary of Equitcorp, owns 28 per cent of GPG.

Negotiations between GPG and its main shareholder were broken off abruptly by Equitcorp last week because GPG refused to agree to its request for three board seats. Equitcorp insisted on requisitioning a special meeting of shareholders to decide how many seats it should be given.

Mr Peter Hunt, managing director of Capitalcorp, said that it was the first time GPG had made such an offer unconditionally and that his company would reply within a few days.

GPG said that it hoped discussions over the co-operation between the two companies could now be resumed.

Sids' Spanish trips may cost a packet

Holiday snag for BAA float

By Ray Heath

If potential investors in BAA are queuing at Gatwick Airport, en route for Torremelinos, Marbella or other Costa Del Sol destinations, on the day the final prospectus is published, how can they also participate in the flotation of the company which owns the airport (and Heathrow, Stansted and four more in Scotland)?

The holiday factor could be one of the few pot-holes on the runway for BAA.

The prospectus is published on July 10, and all applications have to be in by July 16. Many schools in England and Wales break up at that time, while Scottish schools start their holidays from the end of this week.

Hundreds of thousands of potential investors in BAA will therefore be away from home, and unable to obtain application forms.

In a leaflet published by the Government's adviser to the issue, County Natwest, potential investors who will be away at the time of the offer are

advised to appoint an agent, who would have to be given power of attorney, to apply for the shares on their behalf.

This will further complicate the 500 million share issue for some unsophisticated investors, who are already faced with the unfamiliar hybrid nature of the offer, which includes an invitation to tender for shares, as well as to apply at a fixed price.

County Natwest said yesterday that the proximity of the holiday period had been taken into account, but timing had been dictated by the General Election, which had pushed back the timetable.

Even more potential applicants will be on holiday when the basis of allocation of stock is announced on July 20, and when letters informing them of the number of shares received are posted a week later.

And on July 28, when first deals begin, the stags, who like to make a quick profit from new issues, will hardly want to be

downing the first Sangria of the day.

The best profits are to be made in the first minutes of dealings, so anyone not in close touch with the stock market at 9.00 that morning will be at a serious disadvantage.

National Westminster, the parent of County Natwest, which has built up a computerized service to handle the massive sales of privatization stocks by individuals, suggests one solution.

If the allotment letter arrives before the Costa Del Sol express leaves, investors can sign it on the back and leave it with a neighbour, with instructions to sell at a particular price. It will be honoured by a bank or stockbroker. Beware, though, warns the bank. Once signed, the letter becomes a bearer document, and is as negotiable as a five pound note. Investors who hand over power of attorney for the purchase of the shares, can also extend it to include a sale.



Pragmatic approach to monetary policy: Herr Karl Otto Pöhl, the Bundesbank president

A second term for Pöhl

By David Smith

Economics Correspondent
The West German cabinet yesterday re-appointed Herr Karl Otto Pöhl as president of the Bundesbank for a second eight-year term. Herr Helmut Schlesinger, the Bundesbank vice-president, was re-appointed for four years.

Eleven of the 16-member cabinet approved the re-appointment, but the five Christian Socialist members opposed it.

Herr Pöhl's re-appointment, at the age of 57, was generally expected but comes at an interesting juncture for monetary policy in the Federal Republic.

In the past few months, Herr Pöhl has presided over a

shift away from rigid targeting of the money supply and towards a more pragmatic approach to monetary policy, with particular emphasis upon the exchange rate.

His re-appointment clearly signals an endorsement of this

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Test for dollar26

policy line, with Herr Schlesinger remaining in position as the Bundesbank's monetarist conscience. Significantly, too, Herr Pöhl chose the day of his re-appointment to emphasize the long-term dangers of excessive money supply growth.

"In the medium term, we

cannot afford to overlook the overshooting of our targets," he said at the International Monetary Conference in Hamburg.

Latest data for the central bank money stock, targeted by the Bundesbank, shows a 12-month growth rate of almost 8 per cent, against a 3 to 6 per cent target range.

The Bundesbank appeared to be easing the way for a reduction in official interest rates ahead of the Venice economic summit by reducing the interest rates on its securities repurchase pacts. But the dollar's firmer performance, until yesterday's correction, has allowed the Bundesbank to keep its heaviest interest rate artillery in reserve.

Dollar fall
aids pound
to recover

By Our Economics

Correspondent

The pound recovered against all currencies yesterday, helped by a fall in the dollar. Dealers, however, said sterling remained vulnerable despite yesterday's good performance.

The pound opened sharply higher against the dollar, which was hit by comments from Bank of Japan sources. Bank officials said the dollar's recent rise was not justified in view of the persistently large US trade deficit.

The comments, coupled with market suspicions about earlier Federal Reserve Bank of New York intervention to hold down its value and the announcement on Tuesday of a rise in US foreign debt to \$263 billion, initially pushed the dollar sharply lower.

It later steadied but the pound closed with a gain on the day of 1.55 cents at \$1.6165. The dollar fell by over a penny to DM1.8240 and from Y145.80 to Y145.05.

The sterling index rose by 0.6 points to 72.3 as the pound gained 1.6 pence to DM2.9513.

Sterling's improved performance helped sentiment in the gilt market, which closed over half a point up as the tap stock, Treasury 8 per cent 2002/06, was exhausted.

Mr John Sheppard, gilt economist at Warburg Securities, said: "The tap was acting as a drag on the market. But the feeling is that there is a lot of supply of stock to come."

The tap, which has been overhanging the market since May 14, when it was under-subscribed at tender, was supplied yesterday at a price of £27½ per cent. The price was an indication of the fall in the market since its election-time peak.

Supplies of the tap were taken up by the market at over £30 per cent just before the election.

Rate of oil price
rise splits Opec

From David Young, Vienna

The 13 Opec members convened in Vienna today divided into their two usual groupings but united in their desire to maintain the present stability in the world oil market and to keep the oil price rising steadily.

Their differences are now more concerned with the pace of the rise than whether it can be achieved.

The dominant force within Opec, led by Saudi Arabia, is understood to be backing proposals to implement the second stage of the agreement reached last December in Geneva and move oil output up marginally on July 1 and then increase it to the scheduled 18.3 million barrels a day from the present 15.8 million.

The Iran-Libya-Algeria group wants to stick to the present output quotas for the rest of the year, thus sending prices up even quicker as the

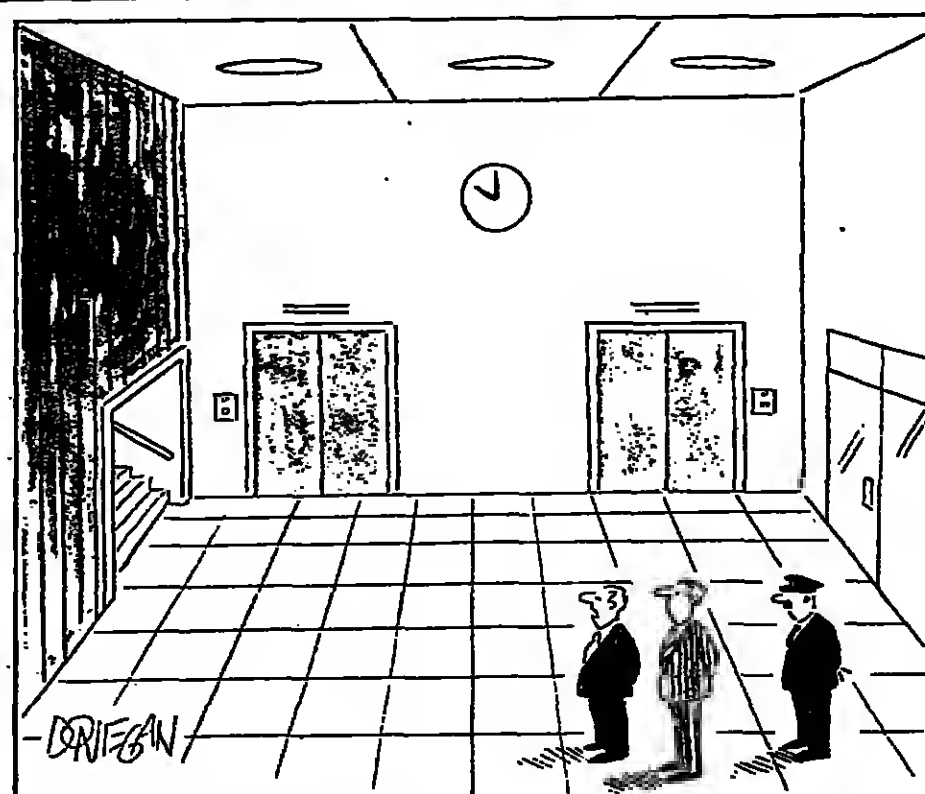
industrialized countries stock up for winter. Alternatively, they suggest that the whole quota system for the final quarter of the year be renegotiated at the present meeting in Vienna.

Today's opening session will also hear that Norway has agreed to again limit its North Sea production to support Opec if the cartel reaches agreement in Vienna.

Britain, on the other hand, has never given any assurances to Opec on co-operation, instead leaving output levels to the oil companies operating the fields.

Opec contact with the new Government has been limited to a brief informal meeting between Dr Mana Said al Otaiba, the United Arab Emirates oil minister, and Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Energy Secretary, in London on Monday.

Tempus, page 24



"Oh, well done, Purkiss! Six floors, two lifts and three boardrooms for you, me and the temp. How very sensible, Purkiss! Why, we could even fit in another if we had to! And it only took you three months of 'phoning and doshing about to find it! Very impressive, Purkiss! Ever considered very early retirement, Purkiss? Have you ever considered anything, Purkiss...?"

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TEMPU

Cable pays a price for Oriental orientation

These involved sophisticated machine tools that enable the Soviet navy to make "silent" propellers for its submarines. The meeting is likely to be followed by talks between more senior officials in August to review a list of so-called strategic products. Cocom, which groups together Japan and all Nato countries except Iceland, will this week give particular attention to the Toshiba case.

Government securities also continued their rally which enabled the Government Bro-

First reports suggested that Mr Rudolph Agnew, the group's chairman, had decided to follow the lead of other foreign companies and withdraw from South Africa in the face of mounting pressure from the rest of the world. ConsGold has always said it will never leave South Africa unless external forces make it impossible for it to remain.

Hurd, the Home Secretary, that England and Wales are to be allowed longer drinking hours with public houses opening for 12 hours a day.

Prices moved sharply forward throughout the list with Allied-Lyons closing 9p better at 430p, Greene, King, 7p dearer at 393p and Mansfield, 12p up at 441p. Scottish & Newcastle, meanwhile, scored an above-average gain of 15p at 250p.

Having lost £19 million last year, Mercury is now breaking even. It could account for more than 20 per

many were wondering whether the run had not been too far; too fast.

might say: "Charter has potential". But for choice Johnson Marthey has the edge.

barrel and small production increases in line with last December's agreement. This will allow the 158 million

Saudi support is needed for the hawks to succeed as it cannot meet any shortfall in production.

share prices and the forthcoming government share sale will keep interest high.

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MEMBERSHIP NO.

Date

Signed _____
TIN, 24/06

Nat Westminster	9.00%	
Royal Bank of Scotland	9.00%	
TSB	9.00%	
Chibank NA	9.00%	

West Kordak	88	88	Occidental Petroleum	51%	37 1/2	Occidental Petroleum	35 1/2	37 1/2
Western Co	82%	83%	Ogden Co	65%	84	Royal Trust Co	18%	16
Western Co	109%	111%	Olin Co	53%	52 1/2	Seagram	102%	102 1/2
Western Air	16%	15%	PPG Ind	50	48%	Shelco 'A'	24%	24
Western Inc	91%	91%	Pac Gas E	20%	20%	Thman N 'A'	38%	33
Western Inc	16	16	Pan Am	5%	6	Vanity Co	2.90	2.90
Western Inc	16	16	Pennay JC	56%	57	WCT	16%	16

plate? Southerners and Scots, apparently, but not people from the Midlands or North-east. Rorstrand, an 11-month-old

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1339-1344.

Penney JC	58%	57
Penrozol	84%	84%

[illegible]

Efficiency gains rather than devaluation fuel the economy

By Rodney Lord, Economics Editor

Devaluation, the Government used to say, does not work. The boost to inflation from higher import prices touches off higher pay claims which gradually erode the competitive advantage afforded by a lower exchange rate. Why then do we seem to be enjoying a devaluation-inspired boom at present?

The answer may be that the present satisfactory rate of growth in the economy does not stem primarily from last year's fall in the pound. Much of the buoyancy in the economy, it is true, has come from import substitution. In spite of continuing strong growth in consumer spending, the volume of imports has fallen sharply so far this year, while exports for the latest three months have shown a modest increase despite faltering world trade.

But if this is simply a response to a more competitive pound it has shown itself much earlier than it used to. On the basis of past experience, the Treasury's economic model suggests that the main effect of a devaluation on output is not felt until 18 months to two years later. It takes that long for a company's product and marketing strategy to reflect new opportunities and for new orders to show through in production.

Some businesses have a much shorter lead time, so some of the effects may already be showing through and maybe response times have quickened. But it is not clear that the 4 per cent output growth in the first quarter of this year, as reported by the Central Statistical Office on

Monday, represents a devaluation boom.

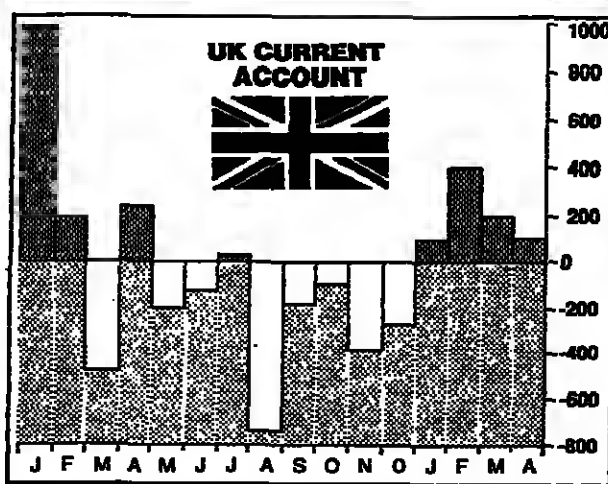
If devaluation does not account for more than part of the buoyancy of net exports, what else is happening?

According to Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, in his speech to the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce this week: "As this upswing goes on, more and more people, at home and abroad, are realizing that what we are seeing is much more than a recovery from recession, or than the operation of the normal cyclical pattern." Far from being the usual short-term response to higher demand, we are seeing a dramatic improvement in the supply side of the economy. Britain is producing goods and services more efficiently.

To some degree Mr Lawson must be right. Productivity has been rising rapidly in manufacturing. The number of strikes is down. If one looks at individual industries, multinational companies in the car industry, for instance, have been switching production back from the Continent to Britain because of lower costs on this side of the Channel and improved quality control.

Mr Giles Keating of Credit Suisse First Boston points out that General Motors, which sourced more than 40 per cent of its British sales from abroad during 1985 and the first three quarters of 1986, cut its imports to 32.3 per cent in the final quarter of last year and has further reduced them to 29.1 per cent in the first five months of this year.

ECONOMIC VIEW



Ford has big expansion plans in Britain; Peugeot reports that warranty costs have fallen 50 per cent since 1982 — all classic examples of the kind of efficiency gains economists turn together under "supply side" improvements.

This is not to say that devaluation may not in due course yield some benefits. Scarcely a day goes by without a lower exchange rate achieving any lasting improvement in competitiveness is boro of devaluations usually turning out to be nominal rather than real adjustments.

This time, because the fall in sterling coincided with the fall in oil prices, devaluation has had little effect on inflation or wage costs. Countries such as West Germany, whose currencies remained strong, have also benefited from lower oil prices and West German inflation has been negative.

ions, have undermined confidence, and no improvement in the growth rate is expected next year.

In spite of this the British economy has continued to buck the trend. The latest official forecast being prepared at the Treasury is likely, if anything, to show a higher rate of growth than the Budget forecast of 3 per cent, perhaps in line with the OECD's prediction for Britain of 3.4 per cent.

The Treasury's inflation forecast will also be shaded down to below 4 per cent for the final quarter of the year as the Chancellor indicated during the election campaign. This reflects the recovery in sterling since the Budget. And the public sector borrowing requirement is not likely to exceed the £4 billion target set in the Budget, judging by the repayment in May.

On the balance of payments the outlook seems likely to be substantially better than the Budget forecast of a deficit of £2.5 billion. In the first four months of this year the current account is estimated to have been in surplus every month, leaving Britain £750 million in the black with a third of the year gone.

There are still not many people expecting a surplus for the year, but if the benefits of a real fall in the exchange rate are largely still to come, that is not out of the question. With domestic demand buoyant in Britain and much of the rest of the world in gloom, to achieve anything like balance would be an exhilarating contrast with the experience of most of the past quarter century.

COMMENT

Pöhl walks tightrope of German consensus

It is inconceivable in today's Britain that Robin Leigh-Pemberton would be reappointed Governor of the Bank of England had Mrs Thatcher lost the election. Indeed, his original appointment, before the 1983 election, proved so politically controversial that Labour would have pushed him out straight away had it won then. Luckily for the Germans, things are ordered differently in Bonn, where almost everyone is in favour of a monetary policy that will not permit rampant inflation. It was thus almost a formality that Karl Otto Pöhl gained a further eight-year term as President of the Bundesbank, though he was once as closely associated with the opposition social democrats, who appointed him, as Mr Leigh-Pemberton was with the Conservative Party.

Performance may also have something to do with it. The Governor is by no means certain of another term next year, since he has not always shown a safe pair of hands. Herr Pöhl, by contrast, has emerged as one of the two most influential central bankers in international discussion of exchange rate and monetary co-operation. Since the other, Paul Volcker, is on the way out, Herr Pöhl is likely to be called on for leadership.

He will not be giving an unequivocal message. The Bundesbank has recently used an exchange rate target for monetary policy almost as much as the Treasury and the Bank of England and has likewise exceeded its targets for monetary growth. There are two differences. Germany still has negligible inflation, mainly thanks to the improving terms of trade — though this could change if dollar weakness persists into a period of rising commodity prices. And, as Herr Pöhl made clear yesterday, the Bundesbank feels guilty about exceeding monetary targets, while the British authorities prefer to pretend nothing is amiss.

The great strength of German monetary policy, however, is the overt restriction on its scope. Monetary targets are set to accommodate the expected trends in the economy without inflation (or deflation). They are not used, as in Britain, or especially the United States, as a principle lever on the economy. The reluctance of the Germans to engage in a positive policy of cutting interest rates to stimulate their sluggish economy is, for this reason, often misinterpreted as excessive caution.

The continuing message from Herr Pöhl will surely be that less weight should be placed on monetary management as a policy tool. Fiscal policy is there to stimulate or rein back demand and direct action should be used to help stabilize exchange rates within that framework. In that context, Herr Pöhl has proved a constant and persuasive

lobbyist for sterling to be fixed in the EMS.

German monetary policy has worked partly because history has produced a consensus fearful of inflation but also because the independent central bank has not been obliged, like Mr Volcker, to bear too much of the burden of economic management. This is an important message for Herr Pöhl to evangelize, not least at home where his opposite number, finance minister Gerhard Stoltenberg, despite the supposedly close working relationship between the two, has not been as adventurous as he might have been in cutting taxes, liberalizing the economy and boosting domestic demand.

The fight for JWT

The independent days of the world's fourth largest advertising agency, JWT, are surely numbered as the predators gather round in ever increasing numbers. Latest addition to the pack is a surprise — none other than John Gunn's financial conglomerate, British & Commonwealth group.

JWT's agonies are largely of its own making. Its financial performance has been miserable compared with other leading US groups and morale has been sapped by a number of spectacular internal rows and top level departures. But it took the shrewd financial brain of Martin Sorrell, former financial director of Saatchi & Saatchi, to seize the opportunity from beneath the very noses of the US giants of the advertising industry. After B&C's annual meeting yesterday, John Gunn was largely silent as to the extent of his interest, apart from saying that he was not interested in the whole of JWT. Across the Atlantic, his colleague, John Wood, who runs the group's media subsidiary, Trilateral Communications, has been much more forthcoming. He has indicated that B&C is interested in an amicable deal which would leave JWT some breathing space to restructure itself financially. If there are some parts of the group that have to go in order to finance the restructuring, then B&C might be interested in buying them.

Events are developing speedily and B&C might be forced to move within days. For, apart from Martin Sorrell's WPP Group, several more potential players are reportedly waiting in the wings. Merrill Lynch is said to be working on a management buyout. Ogilvy and Mather is said to be putting together a consortium to keep JWT independent. MCA, the entertainment conglomerate has been in talks with JWT and the Interpublic Group is also believed to be interested. But anyone who has watched John Gunn's meteoric rise in the financial world over the past decade would never underestimate his chances of success.

BT in talks on consortium

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

A powerful international consortium to exploit expanding cellular telephone opportunities in Europe is being explored by British Telecom, Alcatel in France, and Motorola in the United States.

It could give BT its first stake in telecommunications manufacturing in Europe. Talks are well advanced and agreement could be close.

The first hint of the consortium came yesterday from Motorola, in Chicago, which said it was mounting a new drive into Europe.

It looks as if the consortium will be in the new telecommunications industry mould of a series of companies being linked through swaps in each others' equity. This is how BT could secure an interest in manufacturing.

BT is involved partly through Cellnet, one of the two British cellular radio service operators, in which it has a 60 per cent stake. Motorola supplies radio communications equipment to Cellnet and has helped develop Cellnet's systems.

Motorola is the world's largest manufacturer of cellular telephone equipment. If the company's share of European cellular markets increases as anticipated the workforce at its British factory at Stotfold, Bedfordshire, is expected to double from 500 within four years.

The fast development of cellular radio in Britain — there are about 150,000 subscribers, the highest national total in Europe — has helped make Britain a crucial

player in the growing cellular radio boom.

The European Economic Community has agreed a common standard for the digital system, the technology which will succeed the present analogue one. Digital should offer better operating standards for the consumer. The target for its introduction is 1991.

Cellnet expects with backing from BT to be in a good position to play a wider role in Europe, according to Mr Colin Davis, managing director.

He said: "Britain is among the world leaders in digital development. We know as much as the Scandinavians. We have already done a lot of development on the digital system and are ready to start test-bed work."

Market debut for Harland Simon

By Cliff Feltham

Harland Simon, which has played a part in revolutionizing the newspaper publishing industry, is coming to the stock market with a value of £18.6 million.

Harland Simon, based at Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, supplies computer control equipment that acts as the "nervous centre" for running newspaper presses.

The company has cashed in on the move to re-equip the newspaper industry, supplying companies such as News International.

Backed by a healthy order book, now standing at £18 million, Harland Simon is placing 30 per cent of its enlarged equity at 135p a

share, representing an historic price/earnings multiple of 17.5.

Pretax profits have grown from £114,000 in 1983 to £1.5 million in the year just ended, on turnover of £10.8 million.

While most of the sales are to the newspaper business, it also supplies the paper, textiles, converting, plastics and metal processing industries.

After the placing, the group's biggest shareholders will be CIN Industrial Investments (17.4 per cent), Electra Investment Trust (17.4 per cent), Hambro Group Investments (18 per cent), and Pergamon Holdings (7.1 per cent).

Leigh seeks \$1m deal to detoxify dump sites

By Ray Heath

Leigh Interests, the Birmingham waste disposal specialist, has put in a bid for a large contract to detoxify chemical dump sites used by the United States Army in America.

The approach, which could mean an initial \$1 million (£628,930) contract for Leigh, reflects growing opportunities for the company's Sealosafe waste recovery system. Mr William Pybus, the chairman, said yesterday.

Leigh's profits in the year to end-March rose 53 per cent to £2.47 million and were held back by a drop in demand in the group's oil recovery business and disappointing results from Leigh Pollution Control.

Mr Pybus said he expected a growing number of opportunities for the company from privatization of local authorities' waste disposal interests.

A final dividend of 2.75p is to be paid, making a total of 4.15p.

Flotation price values Glamor at £8.9m

By Michael Tate

Mr Derek Guinness, who sells lights and stockings through most of the main supermarket chains, is bringing his company, Glamor Group to the stock market.

De Zoete & Bevan, the stockbroker, is placing 1.25 million shares at 178p, valuing the business at £8.9 million.

Glamor is a distribution group whose skill is in marketing women's tights.

It claims to be expanding faster than its two main rivals, thanks to its sourcing and quality control from low cost manufacturers in Europe, local British packaging and fast distribution, and in-store merchandising.

Profits have quadrupled since 1985 to about £390,000 in the year to end-March. The company is valued at 15.75 times earnings at its placing price.

HM is not amused

The Queen, owner of that magnificent yacht, Britannia, has, I understand, refused permission for the vessel to be used as the venue for a launch party of the Royal Mint's first ever one ounce gold bullion coin, similarly named the Britannia. The one ounce coin — which will also be sold in lesser denominations — will have a face value of £100 when it goes on sale in mid-October, and its actual market price will be determined by the daily gold-fix price. The Royal yacht, now undergoing a six-month refit at Devonport naval yard, is expected to return to service at about the same time, but Royal Mint staff are, I'm told, now looking for an alternative venue for the party. The Mint is spending £1.5 million on promoting the coin — making it the Mint's biggest marketing venture so far — and it has even appointed the publicly-quoted PR agency Shandwick to offer professional assistance. "We still haven't decided exactly when or where the launch will be," a spokeswoman for Shandwick tells me.

Valor subsidiary Crewsaver, which sells more life jackets in Britain than any other company, is hoping to boost its sales here further with the appointment of a new sales representative, by the name of... Will Drown. Will, aged 28, from Bedfordshire, got the job in the face of competition from 19 other candidates — but you could be forgiven for thinking there was no real competition.

Carol Leonard

Time to name new names

If you are thinking of becoming a "name" at Lloyd's, you had better get a move on. The deadline for preliminary applications is next Tuesday — June 30 — and each application has to be accompanied by a sponsorship form signed by two existing members of Lloyd's. Even though the world's most famous insurance market has had its fair share of scandals, membership has risen from 20,145 names in 1982 to 31,484, so far, this year. Each name has to prove a minimum worth of £100,000 — 60 per cent of which must be in liquid assets and 40 per cent of which can be in property, other than a primary residence — and new names can hope to see some sort of return on their money in three years' time. Returns this year look like averaging out at between 8 per cent and 10 per cent, a marked improvement on 1986 — one of the worst years on record — when there was an average return of just 3.7 per cent. "The main advantage of being a name is that it allows your money to work twice," says Theresa Hutchings, a director of Laurence Phillips, managing and members' agent for almost 300 names.

Our cup of tea

Who would spend £136 on a square teapot? Or £9 on a plate? Southerners and Scots apparently, but not people from the Midlands or North-east. Rorstrand an unmarket

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Sombre-suited humour

Those sombre-suited men at the National Association of Pension Funds, have a sense of humour after all. Bearing in mind the deadline next April which will allow all employees to choose between company pension schemes and their own personal plans, the NAFP has prepared a comical video

Swedish porcelain producer, believes there is now enough affluence in the South-east to justify a big sales drive. Geoffrey Powell, of Storrington Trading, a Chichester company which imports lots of Nordic delights, says that London stores such as Harrods hope to sell such extravagances to residents in



"Whose picture would you expect on a new Britannia?"

Snap judge

The Duchess of York, encouraged no doubt by her husband's photographic talents, last night launched the "One Day for Life" campaign at the Dorchester hotel — asking members of the public to take photographs that "capture the spirit of a day in the life of Britain" on August 14 this year — as a means of raising money for cancer research. The best photographs will be published in a book. Mailshots for the competition will be going out to 30 million British households and the printer, USM-quoted Colorgraphics, claims that it will be the biggest print run so far this year.

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PRELIMINARY RESULTS

	To March 1987	To March 1986	Change
Profit before tax	£42.2m	£28.8m	+ 47%
Profit attributable	£31.2m	£19.8m	+ 58%
Earnings per share	29.6p	18.8p	+ 10.8p
Dividend	13.0p	11.5p	+ 1.5p
Net worth	£521m	£385m	+ 36%

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Charter Consolidated PLC

Copies of the preliminary results are available from the Company Secretary, Charter Consolidated PLC, 40 Jaffers Way, London EC1P 1AL.

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Portfolio - Gold -

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements, on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If a number, you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Noble & Land	Industrial L-R	
2	Warrington (T)	Building, Roads	
3	Electronics	Electronics	
4	Anglo Nordic	Industrial A-D	
5	Phon	Chemicals, Plastics	
6	Portals	Industrial L-R	
7	Prestwich Hldgs	Industrial L-R	
8	Tie Rack	Drapery, Stores	
9	Five Oaks	Property	
10	Carlo Eng	Industrial A-D	
11	Glywood	Industrial E-K	
12	Beet Chem	Chemicals, Plastics	
13	Cr. Westerns	Oil & Gas	
14	Pratt Marins	Property	
15	Welland	Motor, Aircraft	
16	Trincom	Motor, Aircraft	
17	Babcock	Industrial A-D	
18	Ragby Cent	Building, Roads	
19	Hopkings	Industrial E-K	
20	Balmer (HP)	Breweries	
21	ML Hldgs	Industrial L-R	
22	Microgen	Electronics	
23	Samie Clothes	Drapery, Stores	
24	Conells	Property	
25	Electro Clothes	Drapery, Stores	
26	Charnwood Broom	Home Decor	
27	Lee Shop Prop	Property	
28	Tilbury Group	Building, Roads	
29	Brown Shipley	Bank, Discount	
30	Lovell (Y)	Building, Roads	
31	Davis (Goffrey)	Motor, Aircraft	
32	Realty Useful	Leisure	
33	System Designers	Electronics	
34	Javergon Dist	Breweries	
35	Hampshire	Paper, Print, Adv	
36	CASE	Electronics	
37	Tanner & Newall	Industrial S-Z	
38	Reece (CH)	Industrial S-Z	
39	Stanley	Industrial S-Z	
40	Oliver Paper	Paper, Print, Adv	
41	BICC	Electronics	
42	Banmer	Industrial A-D	
43	Grampian Hldgs	Industrial E-K	
44	Clark (Matthew)	Breweries	
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Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

BRITISH FUNDS						
High	Low	Stock	Price	Chgs	%	YTD

SHORTS (Under Five Years)						
High	Low	Stock	Price	Chgs	%	YTD

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS						
High	Low	Stock	Price	Chgs	%	YTD

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS						
High	Low	Stock	Price	Chgs	%	YTD

UNDATED						
High	Low	Stock	Price	Chgs	%	YTD

INDEX-LINKED						
High	Low	Stock	Price	Chgs	%	YTD

BANKS DISCOUNT HP						
High	Low	Stock	Price	Chgs	%	YTD

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Most gains maintained

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began on June 15. Dealings end tomorrow. \$Contango day June 29. Settlement day July 6. \$Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are recorded at 5pm. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close and may differ from changes calculated by comparing 5pm prices, published the previous day. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (aa) denotes Alpha Stocks. (VOLUMES PAGE 26)

1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	YTD

BREWERIES							
1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	YTD

BUILDINGS AND ROADS							
1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	YTD

FINANCE AND LAND							
1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	YTD

FOODS							
1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	YTD

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS							
1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	YTD

CINEMAS AND TV							
1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	YTD

HOTELS AND CATERERS							
1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	YTD

INDUSTRIALS A-D							
1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	YTD

ELECTRICALS							
1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	YTD

1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	YTD

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1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	YTD

1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	YTD

1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	YTD

Portfolio - Gold -

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1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	YTD

1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	YTD

1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	YTD

1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	YTD

1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	YTD

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1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	YTD

1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	YTD

1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	%	YTD

© Ex dividend • Ex all • Forecast dividend • Interim payment passed • Price at suspension of dividend and sold outside a special payment • Pre-emptive rights • Forecast earnings • Ex other • Ex rights • Ex scrip or share split • Tax-free • No significant data.

● Ex dividend, & Cum dividend, & Cum stock split, & Ex stock split, & Cum all (any two or more of above). **Dating or valuation days:** (1) Monday, (2) Tuesday, (3) Wednesday, (4) Thursday, (5) Friday, (26) 26th of month, (27) 27th of month, (28) 1st and 3rd Wednesday of month, (29) 20th of month, (30) 2nd Tuesday of month, (31) 1st and 3rd Tuesday of month, (32) 1st and 3rd Tuesday of month, (33) 1st and 3rd Tuesday of month, (34) 21st Wednesday of month, (35) Last Thursday of month, (36) 3rd working day of month, (37) 16th of month, (38) 1st working day of month, (39) 20th of month, (40) 1st day of February, May, August, November, (41) Last working day of month, (42) 15th of month, (43) 14th of month, (44) 27th of month, (45) 2nd Wednesday of month, (46) 2nd Wednesday of month, (47) Valued month, (48) Last day of month, (49) Street Exchange account, (50) Last day of month, (51) 2nd and 4th Wednesday of month, (52) Quarterly, (53) 6th of month, (54) 2nd Tuesday of month.

Low	Company	Price	End	Offer	Change
180	Abbotport Group	440	470	n/a	
110	Abbotport Am Petrol	31	34	n/c	
139	Allied Insurance	117	127	n/c	
36	Casaleys Comm	88	22	n/c	
24	Cornwall South	55	100	n/c	
121	Edinburgh Int	215	225	n/c	
10	Edinburgh Int Ireland	25	27	n/c	
6	Do. Warrants	16	18	-1	
17	Publishing Holdings	77	79	-1	
457	Thames Holdings	59	62	+1	
12K	Unit Group	n/a	n/a	n/a	

Aug	94.00	95.00
Oct	93.00	95.00
Vol	0	0

LONDON GRAIN FUTURES		
£ per tonne		
Month	Wheat	Barley
Jul	121.00	Close
Sep	99.85	95.75
Nov	101.50	101.45
Jan	104.25	101.45
Mar	105.75	103.50
Vol	109.35	105.00
Barley		0

LONDON POTATO FUTURES		
£ per tonne		
Month	Open	Close
Nov	99.20	99.50
Feb	100.00	99.50
Apr	125.00	125.50
May	140.00	140.00
Vol	788	

MEAT FUTURES		
Contract p. per kg		
Open	Close	
85.20	86.20	
97.50	98.20	
102.50	102.00	
103.50	103.00	
Vol	12	

MEAT FUTURES		
Contract p. per kg		
Open	Close	
85.20	86.20	
97.50	98.20	
102.50	102.00	
103.50	103.00	
Vol	12	

THE TIMES

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

June 25, 1987

A handful of firms seem to be forever in our minds. We see their products in every shop, on every motorway. Somehow they are pouring out the goods we all want to buy, not once in a while, but relentlessly. How do they do it? What makes them so much more successful than the generality of industry?

Last year, Britain's National Economic Development Office (NEDO) commissioned a study to find out. It looked at "winning" companies in this country, in the United States, France, West Germany, Italy, Scandinavia and, of course, Japan.

When the author of this international study, James Fairhead, came to report, he did not know what we expected to hear. It was not what we got. Despite a thousand differences, all those exemplary companies have one thing in common, he said. They share the same "corporate culture".

Whatever is that? We wondered. I find now it is easier to recognize than describe.

In Britain, as in America, companies, typically, put profit as their first priority. Numbers and control are the name of their game. The companies that are "winning", by contrast, seem far less obsessed by the endless concentration on profit. They

spend their time worrying about their customers, their products and their people.

If you satisfy your customers, they say, profits will come. The emphasis and focus are different.

Don Peterson, chairman of Ford in the United States, says "the passenger and the driver" are now "the centre of the Ford Universe". The head of another US corporation makes a point of telephoning three customers every week, and three people who didn't buy. Victor Kiam, the boss of Remington, who has sold us all 100 times that "I liked the product so much I bought the company", still makes sales calls. As, indeed, does everyone in the research and development department of 3M.

In Sharp designers can be away from their drawing boards up to six months a year, visiting customers and studying competitors. The aim invariably is to "stand in their customers' shoes".

Already that preoccupation with customers makes those firms behave differently.

Further, they are for the things they make with an intensity that would astonish most people in most firms. A friend of mine gave lunch to Akio Morita, the chairman of Sony. Within moments Morita pulled three new products from his pockets, one a small television. One of Britain's true

James Pilditch: Successful bosses say that if you satisfy your customers, the profits follow

Winning companies concentrate on their people and products



James Pilditch was chairman of a NEDO design working party. He is author of *Winning Ways*, describing how winning companies develop the products we all want to buy, published this month by Harper and Row

success stories is J.C. Bamford. Its earth-moving equipment has market leadership in 50 countries. The company achieves it, in part, by unceasing improvement of its products. And everyone is concerned for quality. That is not a job siphoned off to a special department.

So far, so different. But it is when they come to people that these winning companies become so remarkable. If it sounds pious and insincere to talk of everyone in the business being "a partner", they mean it, and they show they mean it.

The point, they will tell you, is that techniques do not win customers. People do, people who care. "You have to know people,"

says Sony, "before you make any product." Further, you need so much knowledge today, often so specialized, that the hierarchy that assumes that people at the top always know best is absurd. Jan Carlzon, the boss of SAS (Scandinavian Airlines), has remarked: "While societies have changed, companies have not. We take people from the new levelled society and stick them right at the bottom of the old pyramid."

In Britain, still, old attitudes are alive and well. Having your own office (with a carpet if you're really senior), and your name on the door, is much prized here. In Japan the chairman of Honda shares his office with the chief

executive and 31 other people. His office is not on the top floor of Honda's new office building but deliberately in the middle. Exclusive dining rooms, executive car parks — such marks of status are seldom seen in these winning companies.

In their place comes a new openness. Bosses do not sit on the top floor tapping calculators, but "manage by walking about".

Just as the traditional pyramid is crumbling, so are the fortified departments we are so used to. People from different disciplines work in teams, focused on achieving results here and now. Speed, indeed, has become a new key to competitiveness. You cannot have

that speed in a company that lets information dribble down and force its way up one department before moving to the next. Today ideas and facts must whizz across the company, from one specialist to another.

For 10 years an American friend of mine has studied the companies that do better than most. All, he claims, are characterized by "excellent communications". Everyone in such a company knows its goals and is encouraged to use his initiative to help achieve them. Stimulating that means both recognizing success and allowing people to fail without criticism. That is part of winning, too.

You will hear companies say: "Of course we care for our people."

See what we spend on employee communications." All fine, but not the same, not the same at all.

What does all this amount to? A new kind of company is emerging: flatter, more open, driving with enthusiasm, fun to work for. You see it now in a few newer businesses.

Design is one. Elements of merchant banking may be others, some microelectronic firms still more. Without question, the majority of companies are nowhere near them yet.

The essential point is that the companies that share this "corporate culture" did not go that way for its own sake, but because it is the attitude that works. There are profound implications for education and recruitment. Educating people to work in teams, sharing and respecting the expertise of others, is one. Hiring people who are less conformist than energetic is another.

The idea is to generate products people want; find out what that is, then provide it more quickly than anyone else. To do this, you need a new attitude, a new *esprit*. "Get on with it. Do it now" has become the imperative. That demands new — and shared — values. Happily, they are ones we all respond to, if given the chance.

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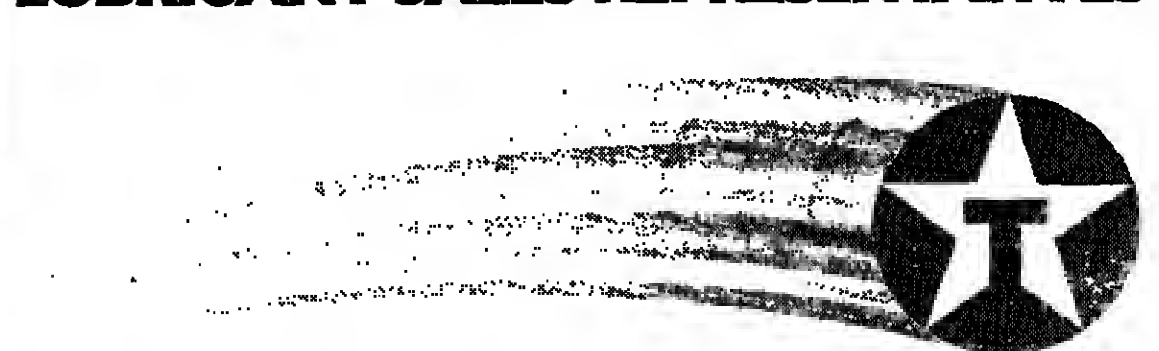
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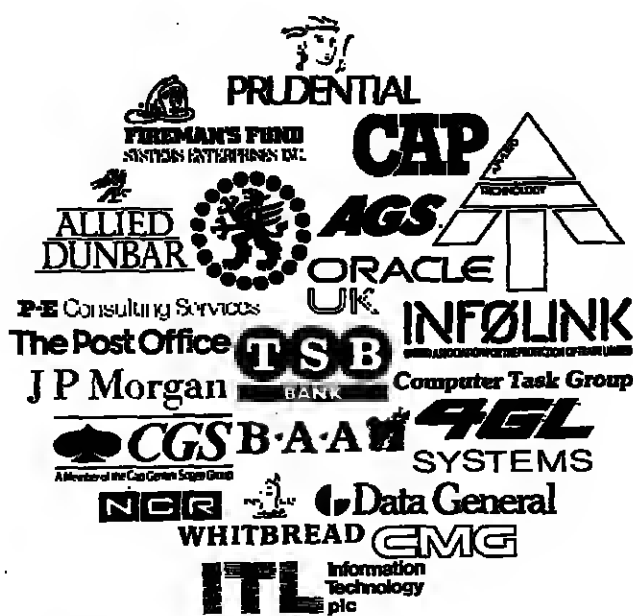
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GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

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BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
SENIOR APPOINTMENTS

Applications are invited for the posts of Chief Geochemist and Programmes Director (Southern Britain) in the British Geological Survey, to be effective from November 1987 (or later dates to be agreed).

Chief Geochemist

The Chief Geochemist provides the scientific leadership and managerial oversight of all geochemists in BGS, and is responsible for the development of the geochemical programmes.

A prime task is the development of the geochemical components of the multidisciplinary geological survey work in the UK. The duties also involve the direction of commissioned programmes in regional geochemistry, mineral resources, metallogeny, hazardous waste disposal etc for a variety of customers, and the identification of new projects together with sources of financial support. The successful applicant will develop contacts and collaboration with Government Departments, Local Authorities, universities, industry, international agencies, and other parts of the Natural Environment Research Council. Geochemistry Directorate currently incorporates research groups working in Applied Geochemistry and Mineral Resources, Mineral Sciences and Fluid Processes, and includes a powerful Analytical Chemistry facility.

The post will ultimately be based at the BGS Headquarters, Keyworth, Nottingham, where some of the activities are already located. However, most of the Directorate is presently based in London, until it transfers to new accommodation at Keyworth in 1990. Meanwhile the appointee will operate between Keyworth and London.

Programmes Director

The successful applicant will develop and manage the programmes of work in Southern Britain, the objective of which is to optimise geological, geophysical and geochemical survey coverage and understanding of the geology of the region; also to provide input to the National Geosciences Data Base for the benefit of a great range of users. Duties include responsibility for research commissioned by customers outside the Natural Environment Research Council and development of contacts and collaboration with Government Departments, Local Authorities, universities, industry, international agencies and other parts of NERC.

The post is based at the BGS Headquarters, Keyworth, Nottingham where most of the staff for whom the Programmes Director is responsible are also based. In addition there are regional offices in Aberystwyth and Exeter.

The Chief Geochemist and Programmes Director are members of the BGS senior management team headed by the Director, BGS.

The successful candidates are expected to be established and active earth scientists, of professional or equivalent standing, preferably with experience of administration and financial control of scientific activities.

The posts are at Grade 5 level, with a salary within the range of £24,765 to £28,215 per annum. Some assistance towards the cost of relocation expenses may be available.

Application forms and further particulars are available from: Miss L. Ashby, Natural Environment Research Council, Polaris House, Swindon SN2 1EU. Telephone (0793) 40101 Ext 326.

The closing date for applications is 22 July 1987. Applicants overseas may indicate their interest by telegram or telex, in the first instance.

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GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

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HORSBANK 0403 51420.
E.C. WILLIAMS LTD.

Product Manager
Digital Radio

Northern Telecom is the world's leading supplier of fully digital telecommunications systems which include the state-of-the-art high capacity digital microwave radio.

To further our marketing goals in the international arena, we seek a graduate, or equivalent, with at least five years' telecommunications experience including both digital and analogue radio systems. PCM transmission and engineering and planning of microwave systems. Familiarity with modern public networks is essential. Your technical expertise should be supported by strong communication and persuasive skills.

Liaising closely with both customers and the design team, you will identify market requirements and develop the market. Further responsibilities will include the preparation and implementation of a strategic business plan. Occasional overseas travel may be required.

This role will attract a first-class salary which will reward the individual contribution expected, and will include relocation assistance where appropriate.

To express your interest, please write with full career details to, or telephone

Karen Newall, Personnel Officer,
Northern Telecom plc, FREEPOST,
Exchange House, Market Street,
Maidenhead, Berks SL6 8YD.
Telephone Maidenhead (0628) 33211 during
office hours or our 24 hour answering service
on Maidenhead (0628) 30722.

PART-QUALIFIED
OVERSEAS

c£17,000 + Car + Accom.
COLOMBIA
Major international group involved in the growing business of a young part-qualified accountant to run an operation in Colombia. As Area Accountant you will be given full responsibility for the financial and management accounting for a division with a turnover of c.£5 million. Candidates aged 25-35 should have a minimum of 5 years operational accounting experience and good Spanish.
Contact Penny Rigall at Robert Hall Personnel, Roston House, Wood Street, London, EC2Y 5BA. 01-588 5191.

CORFIOT HOLIDAYS

Datchet nr Windsor
require
TRAVEL CLERK

Bright, personable and with good telephone manner and typing skills-must be able to deal with hectic environment.
Good salary and holiday allowance with fringe benefits. Travel trade experience essential.

Please phone Kate Martin:
0753 48811.



RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS GROUP

3 London Wall Buildings, London Wall, London EC2M 5PU
Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576
Telex No. 887374 Fax No. 01-256 8501

Prospects of Board appointment in 12 months and opportunity to become Managing Director in 3-4 years

GENERAL MANAGER -
DIRECTOR DESIGNATE

HOME COUNTIES - NORTH

£25,000-£30,000 + PROFIT SHARE
AND CAR

FAST EXPANDING QUALITY SPECIALIST SERVICE ARM OF GROWING INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT GROUP

For this new appointment, the result of sustained and forecast growth, we seek graduates aged 32-38 with evidence of achievement in a senior business building role over not less than 4 years' within the Services sector. A broad sales and marketing base will have been gained within progressive organisations noted for their methods, record and management style. Key to the success of this appointment are leadership and communication skills, commercial acumen and the ability to grow this business under pressure with the minimum of direction and supervision. Reporting to the Group Chief Executive and heading a substantial and professional team, the successful candidate will be responsible for all aspects of the management, planning and future direction of these operations and will play a lead role in the pioneering of new business opportunities. Initial salary negotiable £25,000-£30,000 plus profit-share, car, non-contributory pension, free life assurance, family medical insurance and assistance with relocation expenses. Applications in strict confidence under reference GMD4510/TT to the Managing Director - CJA.

Challenging appointment for personnel generalist who has an understanding of communications equipment and administrative affairs. Prospects to advance to position of VP Administration in 1-2 years

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION
MANAGER

LONDON, SW1

£25,000-£30,000 + BONUS

EXPANDING MEDIUM SIZED SUBSIDIARY OF US FINANCIAL SERVICES HOLDING COMPANY

We invite applications from candidates, aged 28-40, who must have had at least 3 years' wide-ranging general personnel background preferably gained in a multinational financial and/or banking environment. Previous experience of contract negotiation and an understanding of communications equipment are highly desirable. The selected candidate, who will report to the Senior Vice President, will be responsible for all personnel and administrative affairs, spending approximately 50% of the time on each aspect. Personnel will include: all recruitment; contracts of employment; salaries, benefits - establishing and running pensions and company car schemes; setting up appropriate personnel systems and providing a fully effective personnel service. Administrative affairs will include: communications and information equipment - telephone, telex, fax, Reuters, Teletext etc., assessing systems and method of purchase, lease or rental; premises matters; insurance; inter-group service agreements - legal aspects and documentation. Essential qualities are maturity and the ability to achieve effective results in a multi-cultural environment. Initial salary negotiable £25,000-£30,000 plus discretionary bonus. PPP, permanent health and life assurance scheme, season ticket loan. Applications in strict confidence, under reference PAM4511/TT to the Managing Director - CJA.

Opportunity for high flyer with business flair, leading to senior management appointment in 2-4 years

BUSINESS GRADUATE -
CORPORATE PLANNING

CENTRAL LONDON

£17,000-£24,000 + CAR

MAJOR INTERNATIONAL DRINKS GROUP

For this newly-created appointment, we invite applications from MBA graduates, age 25-30 with significant commercial experience in a marketing/business analyst role, ideally in an international and results-orientated environment. Responsibilities will include strategic planning, capital investment studies, computer modelling, in addition to specific marketing projects in, for example, new product development. As a member of a small, dynamic team, key qualities will be a practical "feet on the ground" and totally flexible approach, combined with strong analysis and numeracy skills. Initial salary £17,000-£24,000 + car, contributory pension scheme, free life assurance, free family BUPA, assistance with removal expenses, if necessary. Applications in strict confidence, under reference BGCP4509/TT, to the Managing Director - CJA.



Ideal opportunity for a Training Generalist in a management role

TRAINING MANAGER

WEST LONDON

AROUND £18,000

LEADING INTERNATIONAL ELECTRONICS GROUP

We invite applications from candidates, aged late 20's or in their 30's, with at least 2 years' practical training experience in a professional environment. A background in high technology will be an advantage and a graduate with IPM membership is preferred. The selected candidate reports to the Personnel Director and is responsible for defining induction and on-going training needs at all levels, fulfilling these needs either by external or internal development; where internal, personally devising, planning and implementing programmes/courses and negotiating external assistance where appropriate. Whilst the training aspect of this appointment will predominate, there are other responsibilities of a general personnel nature and therefore human resource management experience will be a clear advantage. An articulate, enthusiastic and analytical approach plus the ability to work in a team of personnel professionals is essential. Initial salary negotiable around £18,000, company pension, free life assurance, free BUPA, assistance with removal expenses if necessary. Applications in strict confidence under reference TM/19294/TT, will be forwarded unopened to our client unless you list companies to which they should not be sent in a covering letter marked for the attention of the Security Manager, CJA.

3 LONDON WALL BUILDINGS, LONDON WALL, LONDON EC2M 5PU. TELEPHONE: 01-588 3588 OR 01-588 3576. TELEX: 887374. FAX: 01-256 8501. ORGANISATIONS REQUIRING ASSISTANCE ON RECRUITMENT: PLEASE TELEPHONE 01-628 7539.

Consultants to the
World's Automotive Industry
London Based

Booz Allen & Hamilton is a major international strategy consulting firm. The Firm has a practice focused on the automotive industry, helping clients to solve problems, seize opportunities and confront issues of vital importance to their survival, profitability and growth.

Consulting staff within the practice join us after outstanding careers within vehicle manufacturers or component suppliers. We offer exceptional rewards and an opportunity to contribute to the shaping of the industry of the future.

We seek candidates younger than 40 with exceptional academic qualifications and major achievements in the industry. An ability to speak at least one Continental European language would be a significant advantage. Candidates with sufficient experience and reputation will probably be earning around £35,000.

Please apply with a brief CV to:

Mark Snowden, Automotive Practice Leader.

Booz Allen & Hamilton (UK) Limited, 30 Charles II Street, London SW1Y 4AE.

BOOZ ALLEN & HAMILTON
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

Retired Executives

Help the Aged is undertaking a wide variety of ambitious projects to benefit the elderly throughout the UK. We are especially interested at present in raising volunteers to enhance our Community Alarms and Minibus Campaigns, and also in seeking out other areas on which we can make available the resources of a national charity at a local level.

You will need an outgoing personality, enormous enthusiasm, and organisational ability. We have found that these positions are particularly suited to those with backgrounds in Marketing and Sales, Industry and Commerce, The Professions or Government Service. The work is voluntary requiring two or three days a week and all expenses will be reimbursed. The real reward is the immense job satisfaction of helping the elderly retain their independence in the security of their own homes.

Please write or telephone for fuller details of how you can help. Claire Potzany, Help the Aged, St James's Walk, London EC1R 0BE. Tel: 01-253 0293. If available, a CV would be most helpful. Interview locally.

GRADUATE 24 - 34
required understudy M.D.

Family Plastics Company. £13,000.
A challenging career in industry.
Write Mr Coles, Walter Coles Ltd,
49 Tanner Street, London SE1 3PL.

PARTNERSHIP SECRETARY

Solicitors' Practice up to £30,000

OUR CLIENT is a thriving medium-sized firm based in Central London with a total staff of 130.

THE ROLE is to assume responsibility for the administrative functions of the practice including:

- * Personnel and support services
- * Office equipment and maintenance
- * Partnership secretariat
- * Ad hoc duties as required

The Partnership Secretary will report primarily to the Management Committee but will be responsible for providing services for all partners.

THE REQUIREMENT is for an experienced manager in the 30-50 age range with a background in administration and personnel but not necessarily within the legal profession. Personal qualities required include enthusiasm, initiative and the ability to communicate effectively at all levels.

THE REMUNERATION PACKAGE is negotiable up to £30,000.

Please write in complete confidence enclosing a CV and quoting reference oo 163G to the Managing Director.

Tanstead Associates Ltd

Executive Search and Selection
West End House, 11 Hills Place, London W1R 1AG
a member of the Tanstead Professional Group

01-481 4481

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

01-481 4481

WORK AND EARN £20,000 IN 1ST YEAR

We are head-hunting for bright, young (22-28) intelligent people, who can communicate effectively and want rapid career development.

You will be trained over long hours and will be expected to have a high level of personal integrity together with a commitment to "getting the job done".

Our client is part of a well-established public company with branch offices all over London and the Home Counties.

They are looking for additional staff for 100 branches and need to recruit a first tier of "potential

managers" to take them into the 90's.

"Get rich quickers" need not apply. They are looking for a long term commitment and will provide full back-up and support to ensure that you succeed.

The start date for the programme will be mid August. You should be ready to begin then.

An understanding of "figures" and finance is essential.

CALL JOHN PEARCE ON

01-242 0180

PROGRAMMES RECRUITMENT CONSULTANCY

INFORMATION SYSTEMS SALES

Computer Task Group is an Information Systems Consultancy which designs, builds, implements and maintains information and automation systems internationally.

With over 50 branches and 2500 staff in the United Kingdom and North America we are now implementing an impressive expansion strategy that will double the number of branches in our UK network by 1990.

To achieve our goal we now need to recruit ambitious sales specialists who are currently successfully marketing professional services for similar organisations in the Southern Counties.

In return, Computer Task Group offers you prime territory, a first rate comprehensive benefits programme including a stock purchase plan and virtually unlimited earning potential.

See us at the Intro UK Fair, June 28th and 29th at the Kensington Rainbow.

For more details and an application form please write to:-
The Corporate Resource Manager, Computer Task Group, Almonds Road, Lyne, Nr. Chertsey, Surrey, KT16 0BH.

Computer Task Group

QUALIFIED ARCHITECT/ ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNER/ TECHNICIAN

Experienced in Hotel design and detailing. Required by: Kerzle Lovell Partnership, 113 Southwark St, London SE1. Please send C.V.'s.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

City Pension Brokers seeks bright cheerful enthusiastic Telephone Researcher to head up a team of four. Work involves contacting clients and new companies offering our unique cost saving pension service. Exciting prospects within our major development programme for dedicated hard working person. Basic + bonus. Experience preferred not essential but effort and integrity is.

Call 01-480 6474
Nacora Pensions Department

ESTATE AGENTS Central London most successful Estate Agents require high calibre person to become an agent. This is a fantastic opportunity for a person with a real estate background to join a successful team. The position offers a high salary and a very attractive commission structure. For more details and an application form please write to:-
The Corporate Resource Manager, Computer Task Group, Almonds Road, Lyne, Nr. Chertsey, Surrey, KT16 0BH.

EXCLUSIVE Interior Decorators require a Project Manager, experienced in the design and execution of interior decoration projects. The position offers a high salary and a very attractive commission structure. For more details and an application form please write to:-
The Corporate Resource Manager, Computer Task Group, Almonds Road, Lyne, Nr. Chertsey, Surrey, KT16 0BH.

SENIOR CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST IN ADVANCED REHABILITATION CARRINGTON/OAKLEY HOSPITALS

Auckland, largest city in New Zealand (810,000) enjoys a temperate climate with no seasonal extremes. Rich in recreational facilities Auckland is well known for sailing, surfing and fishing in the immediate area.

The Auckland Hospital Board is a progressive body servicing this vibrant growing city.

A vacancy exists for a suitably qualified psychologist for the above position. This is a unique opportunity for a psychologist to help develop community and advanced rehabilitation programmes catering for some clients with psychiatric disabilities.

The position entails administration of and clinical service to, developing and assisting a newly resourced, advanced rehabilitation service. This is a Senior line management position where supervision of other psychologists in the same area will be required.

The successful applicant for the position of Senior Clinical Psychologist in Advanced Rehabilitation will need a M.A. in Psychology, together with the diploma in Clinical Psychology (or an equivalent qualification), and a minimum of three years practical experience as a Clinical Psychologist in appropriate settings.

Experience in applied behaviour analysis and/or behavioural psychotherapy is required, preferably with an environmental orientation, and preferably able to show leadership in such work. Previous experience in administration and in family systems therapy would be a major advantage. The appointment will be made subject to obtaining Registration with the N.Z. Psychologist Board.

The salary is NZ\$36,300-NZ\$40,100 per annum with provision for merit steps up to NZ\$42,016 per annum.

Application forms and Conditions of Appointment are available from:-
The Chief Executive, Auckland Hospital Board
PO Box 5546, Auckland 1, New Zealand.
Applications close on Friday 17 July 1987.

HRA 87125

ARE YOU BEING PAID WHAT YOU ARE WORTH?

Exciting opportunity for two (2+) people to join a major group in the Financial Services Industry (West End location). Full training, rapid progression into management, equity participation and £15,000 + per annum.
Call Mr Scott on 01 734 8784.

CREDIT CONTROL STAMER, WIMBORNE

£213,000 + incentive bonus
The UK's leading credit control company is seeking a credit controller to join its team. The position offers a high salary and a very attractive commission structure. For more details and an application form please write to:-
The Corporate Resource Manager, Computer Task Group, Almonds Road, Lyne, Nr. Chertsey, Surrey, KT16 0BH.

BOOKKEEPER/ PAYROLL CLERK

We are seeking a replacement for our bookkeeper who is retiring after 10 years. Successful candidate will be responsible for all bookkeeping, payroll, and general accounts. The position offers a high salary and a very attractive commission structure. For more details and an application form please write to:-
The Corporate Resource Manager, Computer Task Group, Almonds Road, Lyne, Nr. Chertsey, Surrey, KT16 0BH.

KENTACOM
Recruitment Consultants

ADMINISTRATIVE VACANCIES Central Electricity Generating Board

The Central Electricity Generating Board is responsible for the generation and transmission of electricity throughout England and Wales. We intend to make the following administrative appointments in the Secretary's Department located at our London Headquarters:

Senior Executive Officer Overseas Service Branch

£16,506 - £20,526 pa inc

The Branch is responsible for providing advice on international issues to the Board's senior officers and for co-ordinating the representation of CEGB policies and interests in international environment. These duties involve the administration of CEGB participation in international organisations, the co-ordination of contacts with overseas utilities, and the securing and dissemination of information within the CEGB on developments overseas.

Applicants should be able to demonstrate an awareness of international issues in the energy field and should have several years work experience in the administration of international affairs. A working knowledge of at least one other major foreign language is desirable. Reference 249/87/LWT.

Executive Officer Parliamentary Section

£13,855 - £17,452 pa inc

The Section is the focal point for co-ordinating responses to Parliamentary Questions and correspondence with MPs and major opinion formers, and for day-to-day contact with Government Departments on a wide range of policy issues. There is an important role in helping to prepare written submissions to select Committees and in briefing Board Members and Senior Officers who are to give oral evidence to such committees. Reference 252/87/LWT.

Administrative Assistants

£11,135 - £13,503 pa inc

There are also vacancies in both the above areas for applicants who have had one or two years experience in related work, after obtaining a degree. Reference 250/87/LWT.

Much of the work of the Secretary's Department involves drafting material with a policy content. Applicants should be graduates and be able to demonstrate an awareness of relevant issues and be able to express themselves well both orally and in writing. They should be capable of working under pressure, and for the more senior posts should be able, as members of a team, to direct and motivate other professional staff.

Applications giving full career details to include age, qualifications, experience, present position and salary, should be forwarded to the Group Personnel Officer, Sudbury House, 15 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7AU before July 15 1987. Applicants wishing to be considered for more than one post should submit separate applications quoting the appropriate reference number.

The CEGB is an equal opportunity employer.

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY GENERATING BOARD, HEADQUARTERS

GROUP FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATOR

COMMUNICATIONS/PRINT GROUP

ESSEX

Our client is a well established, highly successful, rapidly expanding group of companies.

The continuing development of the business calls for the new appointment of a Group Financial Administrator who will be responsible to the Group Managing Director for providing a comprehensive computer based management information service. The successful candidate will be expected to develop and implement reporting systems and to contribute to the overall general management of the business.

Candidates should be qualified accountants, aged between 30 and 45 with at least two years experience in industry. An attractive remuneration and benefits package is envisaged, commensurate with the responsible management position offered.

Please send details of your career, contact address and telephone number to:-

Simon Lewis Wayne
Charter House, Queens Avenue, London N 21 3JE

FLETCHER HUNT OPENS DOORS

You are a senior executive earning over £20,000 p.a. and are looking for a new challenge. We are also specialists in the re-deployment of senior executives. Consultancy income is often available to our unemployed clients. For a free confidential discussion contact FLETCHER HUNT & ASSOCIATES. Premier House, 77 Oxford Street, LONDON W1R 1BS. LONDON: 01-434 0511. SOUTHAMPTON: 0703 339099. BRISTOL: 0272 230655.

A DIVISION OF FLETCHER HUNT PLC

SALES EXECUTIVES NORTH LONDON - BEDFORDSHIRE - WINDSOR

A unique and unrivalled opportunity to join a dynamic and rapidly expanding international Marketing and Promotions Company.

Attractive earnings package O.T.E. £35K - £1,000 p.m. qualified retainer (including car allowance) plus high rate of commission with personal incentives commensurate with experience.

You must be aged 21-40, energetic, highly flexible, experience in marketing useful, though not essential and relish the opportunity to join a professional marketing team.

Full training is given. Extensive media back-up and continuous promotional activity ensures strong consumer interest and high level of repeat business.

After an eight month qualifying period, opportunities are available to transfer to our offices in U.S.A., Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Our defined expansion programme for 1987/88 has created exciting opportunities for career minded people looking for challenging managerial positions. These appointments carry an excellent earnings package, plus car with generous fringe benefits.

To apply, please write enclosing a C.V. quoting reference SM/GS/OB286.

The Recruitment Officer,
CRESTLINE PUBLICITY LTD.

1105 HIGH ROAD, WHEATSTONE, LONDON N20 0PT

For further details and early interview please telephone:
Guy or Stephen on 01 446 6629/6620 ext 217.

Guy or Stephen on 01 446 6629/6620 ext 217.

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01-481 4481

BANKING & ACCOUNTANCY

01-481 4481

PERSONAL FINANCIAL PLANNERS

Our Financial Planning Group is building a formidable reputation for highly effective personal financial advice.

The Group, headed by three partners, is currently 50 strong and advises personal clients whose combined wealth exceeds £250 million.

Our clients are varied but they have at least two things in common - they are successful and they require professional financial advice.

The Group's expertise embraces investment structuring, capital funding, flotations, income tax, capital gains tax, inheritance tax, overseas tax planning, life assurance and pensions.

If you are a chartered accountant with at least two years post qualification experience in tax and would like to develop your career in this highly rewarding environment then send your C.V., in confidence, to Chris Attwood, Partner, Financial Planning Group.

EW Ernst & Whinney
Accountants, Advisers, Consultants.
Becket House, 1 Lambeth Palace Road, London SE1 7LU. Tel: 01-928 2000.

TSB TRUSTCARD**Financial Accountant**

Outstanding career prospects in a fast moving banking group. **Brighton** **to £20K package**

Our client is TSB Trustcard, the rapidly expanding credit card arm of the TSB Group and the second largest issuer of Visa cards in Europe.

As a result of continued growth a new appointment has arisen for a Financial Accountant to play a key role in the management of the finance function. Reporting to the Chief Accountant, responsibilities will include overseeing the preparation of financial and statutory accounts and various special projects with an emphasis on the further development of reporting procedures and systems. An important and major responsibility will be the creation and development of a new treasury function.

Candidates, aged 25-30, should be fully qualified accountants who can demonstrate the creativity, flair and enthusiasm which will enable them to fully develop this outstanding career opportunity. In addition to an attractive salary, financial sector benefits include mortgage subsidy, non-contributory pension, bonus and profit share.

Interested applicants should telephone Chris Sale on 0372-375661 (evenings and weekends 01-622 5321) or write to him at Michael Page Partnership, Southern Home Counties Division, Cygnet House, 45-47 High Street, Leatherhead, Surrey KT22 8AG.



Michael Page Partnership

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PART-QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANTS

British Telecom International (BTI) has a number of vacancies in virtually every aspect of Management Accounting

Up to £13K + training (depending on age and experience)
Central London

BTI is recognised the world over as the front runner in international communications. Our leading edge technology has a huge range of applications - from private and public communication networks to radio and TV broadcasting, maritime and satellite communications. Innovative business services such as teleconferencing, telex and message switching make BTI a key player in international commerce.

The diversity of our markets and the complexity of our products means that Management Accounting is very much a front line role at BTI, working shoulder to shoulder with Engineering and Marketing departments on product development and strategy.

For ambitious young Accountants looking to develop their skills in this direction, the BTI opportunity is exceptional. We offer:

■ The chance to gain practical experience in virtually every aspect of management accounting. For example... Product profitability * Budgeting and forecasting * Investment Appraisal * Monthly reporting (including variance analysis) * Tariffing * Costing * Profit and loss.

■ A genuine commitment to training including day-release and in-house courses to accelerate your professional progress.

■ The opportunity to work with up-to-the-minute mainframe and micro computing tools.

■ Competitive salary and training package with excellent prospects for career development.

If you feel you can rise to this opportunity, have some proven accounting experience and have succeeded in at least one professional accountancy exam then we would like to hear from you.

We want to fill these positions quickly, so please write with your CV without delay to Marion O'Brien, BTI PE111 Room 400, Cardinal House, Farringdon Road, London EC1M 3ND. Tel: 01-608 0551. Please quote ref. T43.

British TELECOM International

British Telecom is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTANT

Package worth £20,000+ depending upon experience.

Equity & Law, a leading life assurance company with operations overseas, have a vacancy for a qualified accountant at their High Wycombe head office.

The expansion of accounting work within Equity & Law has given rise to this opportunity, which offers good prospects of further advancement. The key responsibility of the jobholder (and his/her team) will be the production of the company accounts and those of its Managed Fund subsidiary.

The ideal candidate will be a qualified Chartered Accountant, aged 25-30, with three years' post-qualification experience. Accounting experience will include auditing in a professional practice and possibly financial accounting or auditing in a commercial organisation. Experience of computer-based systems and insurance/banking will prove advantageous.

Interested persons should initially send a CV, by 9th July 1987, to:

Mr R W Litt
Assistant Staff Manager
Equity & Law
Amersham Road
High Wycombe
Bucks
HP13 5AL

**GENERAL APPOINTMENTS****COMMERCIAL MANAGER**

In the expanding Vehicle Contract Hire Industry, the Company is a market leader. To maintain and enhance forward momentum we are now seeking to appoint a Commercial Manager.

THE OPPORTUNITY to provide and maintain a range of services broadly encompassing central office administration, sales and marketing support, staffing and training requirements, project feasibility studies and implementation programmes. This challenging newly created role as part of the executive management team calls for active personal participation in the tasks involved, in addition to supervision of a small number of associated personnel. Emphasis will be on a creative practical management style in providing a successful interface with internal departments and our valued client portfolio.

THE INDIVIDUAL will need to demonstrate experience in a similar role. Breadth of knowledge must include modern office technology, purchasing, contractual affairs, insurance and premises management, in addition to general business and financial acumen. Inter-personal skills together with a flexible approach to changing requirements within the market place are essential.

Based at Head Office and working in pleasant conditions with good facilities. The successful applicant will be required to currently reside within daily commuting distance of Bushey. An attractive salary and benefits package will be offered.

Write or telephone for an application form and detailed job description to:

Mr. M. Smith
Group Personnel Manager,
GODFREY DAVIS
(CONTRACT HIRE) LIMITED
Tryford House,
High Street, Bushey,
WATFORD WD2 1NN
01-953 9470

Godfrey Davis
CONTRACT HIRE

BOND STREET ART GALLERY

MANAGER/ MANAGERESS £15,000pa
Recently opened gallery, specialising in 19th & 20th century British and American paintings, requires a person to run the Gallery. Experienced applicants should be able to start fairly promptly.

Please apply in writing to:
The Managing Director,
Taylor Gallery Ltd, 4 Royal Arcade,
Old Bond Street, London W1X 3HD

THE SPORTS COUNCIL FOR WALES, OPERATION SPORT OUTDOOR PURSUITS INSTRUCTOR

Based at Gwent. Qualifications or good working experience in at least 2 of the following: canoeing, hill walking, cycling or rock climbing. Successful candidates would receive training and be over 21 years of age. The wage is £116.18 per week for 37 hours.

Contact Regional Co-ordinator on 04955-4961.

Community Programme Opportunity short-term contract.

SUBSCRIPTION / ADMIN ASSISTANT

Required by International Fine Art and Antiques magazine. Salary negotiable. For job spec and application form write or phone:
Anne-Rosette Tumpkin
Apollo Magazine
22 Davies St
London W1Y 1LH
01 629 3061

Medical Services Marketing Manager

We have an exciting opportunity for someone with proven skills in the hospital world to take on a challenging role in Central London.

As a modern 80 bed private hospital with some very sophisticated services and a well-respected reputation, there is a strong base to build upon.

Salary around £17,000 plus benefits.
Details from **Helen Willett**, 01-928 5633 ext. 203.

Establish And Run General Affairs Department International Securities House

This Securities House is the newly formed subsidiary of a highly successful international Bank that has been active in the London market for some 14 years. In establishing the London Office the recruitment of a General Affairs Officer to develop the Personnel and Administration function is an essential early step. Reporting to Senior Management, your task will be to implement local personnel policies and build up the all important internal communication network. In addition to being responsible for the administration of salary payments and the company's comprehensive benefits scheme, your role will involve assisting the Company Secretary and Financial Controller, and acting as Office Manager. As an integral player in the start-up of the operation you will be influential in staff recruitment and will compile internal hand books and

job descriptions for a variety of roles.

Aged between 30 and 45, your previous experience in a similar role, not necessarily in the financial sector, will enable you to establish effective policies that will be able to cope with the rapid expansion of the company. You enjoy working in a highly visible role within an operation that will allow you to grow with it, and are keen to contribute to a small, tightly knit team of high calibre staff.

An excellent salary is part of the highly competitive package of benefits offered. To apply, please write, enclosing C.V. to Caroline Humphreys of Cripps, Seans & Associates Ltd., Personnel Management Consultants, International Buildings, 71, Kingsway, London WC2B 6ST. Tel: 01-404-5701.

Cripps, Seans**PART-TIME SALES ASSISTANT**

Young person required to help in expanding lighting shop in Fulham Road. Smart appearance and sense of humour important. Good prospects for right person. Ring Tracy on 01-373 1288

INTERNATIONAL TRANSLATION SERVICES

With at least 15 years' experience. Any language combination. Answer to T 18-115229, Publications, CH-1211, Geneva 3.

SECURITY IN SECURITY

Discretionary National Security Company seeks to appoint additional Crime Prevention Advisors with experience in sales, marketing, training, counselling, armed forces, constabulary or similar fields. Vacancies throughout East Angles and some other areas. Marketing support and full product training provided. Anticipated first year income £1012,000. Irresponsible references essential. For details telephone (0953) 882047 or write to: Saham Security Services, Fox Hill, Wills Road, Saham Toney, Thetford IP25 7HZ

TRAINEE RECRUITMENT CONSULTANT - CITY

An opportunity exists for a bright, well spoken graduate to join a respected and established Financial Recruitment Consultancy. Contact Steven Torode or David Ford, FT PARTNERSHIP TEL 01-423 1053

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A vacancy has arisen for a Trainee Financial Broker. The successful applicant will be aged 23+ and of a smart appearance. No previous experience necessary as full training is given. For a confidential interview ring Robert Adams on 01-253 2534

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Commercial & Industrial Division**THE CHALLENGE OF '87***Recruitment Consultants***EXECUTIVE CONNECTIONS** is a specialist consultancy handling a wide range of career accountancy and finance opportunities. Established in 1984, it has an outstanding record of profitable growth in a highly competitive marketplace. Professionalism, efficient service and technical expertise make us the natural choice for ever increasing numbers of company clients and candidates alike. Hence our need to recruit additional personnel able to capitalise upon our corporate philosophy and ambitions.**MANAGER - PUBLIC PRACTICE DIVISION**

£ NEG + EXECUTIVE CAR + BONUS

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You are aged 21-26 and are keen to exploit your self-confidence and technical skills in an environment where success is rewarded and potential quickly recognised. You have either a related degree (you could be graduating this year) and/or practical accountancy experience. You are sure that you can thrive in a competitive market by reason of your commercial flair and capacity for sustained hard work. Ref: 4922.

If you wish to accept the challenge of '87, please write briefly enclosing a CV or telephone for a personal history form quoting the appropriate reference to John Constable, Director. For further information, please telephone him in the strictest confidence on the number below (01-549 5519 after 8 in the evenings or at weekends). All applications will be acknowledged and absolute confidentiality is, of course, assured.

RECRUITMENT SELECTION & ADVERTISING
EXECUTIVE CONNECTIONS3rd Floor, 43 Eagle Street
London WC1R 4AP
Telephone 01-242 8103**International Financial Analyst****Newly/Recently Qualified Accountant**

London EC3 £18,000-£22,000

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Providing effective analytical support to Senior Managers, you will be based at the London Head Office, and will have the opportunity to gain experience in several of their business areas.

After an initial training period, you will visit overseas operations, possibly in locations as diverse as Hong Kong, Malaysia, Australia and the USA, undertaking analytical/project-related assignments for periods of 3 to 12 months.

Prospects are excellent, with the possibility of promotion to an international management role. Please contact VIVIANE SHALL on 01-404 3155 at ALDERWICK PEACHELL and PARTNERS 125 High Holborn London WC1V 6QA (Rec Cons)

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GATWICK HANDLING
CRAWLEY (02993) 28222, EXT. 2493/2634
or write to Mr. S. Lyngby, Personnel Manager, Gatwick Handling Ltd, Gatwick Airport, Gatwick, West Sussex RH6 0NP.**Alderwick Peachell**
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Please contact JANE EASTON on 01-404 3155 at ALDERWICK PEACHELL and PARTNERS 125 High Holborn London WC1V 6QA (Rec Cons)

Financial Accountant

Kent/Surrey

c.£16,000 plus car

We are a progressive construction and development group operating throughout the South East. Due to promotion, we have an opportunity for a young qualified accountant with 2/3 years post qualification experience to take responsibility for our small computerised accounts department and prepare and consolidate all statutory and management accounts. If you are a self-starter, able to guide and motivate others and roll up your sleeves when the need arises, then this position together with an opportunity to see your career grow with the turnover and profitability of this group could be for you. Exposure to the construction industry would be an asset and a sound accounting career to date a necessity.

The group offers a pleasant rural working environment together with profit-share, contributory pension, life-assurance, BUPA, permanent health insurance and 24 days holiday.

Letters of application, detailed c.v. and salary progression should be sent in confidence to:

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With involvement in monthly/statutory group reporting and systems matters candidates ideally will be part-qualified ACCA/ACA.

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The work involves maintenance of the records of five companies, in addition to this the accountant assists the M.D. in the preparation of property acquisition financial appraisals.

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Please send complete C.V. to

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London

c.£25,000 + car

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The Executive Selection Division carries out recruitment assignments at senior level in a variety of disciplines including general management, finance, IT, production, sales, marketing, personnel and administration. Clients range from small private companies to major multinationals and cover all sectors of the business world.

The additional consultants we now seek will take full responsibility for all aspects of their assignments. Whilst candidates will ideally have broad recruitment experience with a financial bias, equal importance will be placed on personal qualities such as the ability to relate to clients and develop additional business.

Please telephone to discuss or send a career résumé, including salary history and day-time telephone number, quoting ref: 2795 to Graham Perkins.

Touche Ross
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The Project Manager will report directly to the Chief Executive and he/she will be responsible for all aspects of the organization and management of the design and construction phases of this project, including financial control, programming, client reporting and operations management liaison.

The position, which will be initially based in Basildon will involve UK and occasionally overseas travel. This is a permanent position with excellent opportunities for advancement within this major consultancy company.

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Module 2
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- * work to achieve agreement on the content of standards
- * project BSI policy and advise on procedure
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Elspeth MacArthur, Senior Personnel Officer,
BSI, 2 Park Street, London W1A 2BS, Tel: 01-629 9000.



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- the design and development of new products.
- the design of current product changes.
- the provision of an efficient administrative and support service to the Engineering, Production, after Sales Service, Marketing and Sales organization.

Applicants should, for preference, be well qualified and able to demonstrate a good track record in Engineering and the management of a team of Engineers. Experience in Mobile Capital plant would be an advantage, but is not essential.

The job is a demanding one, but for the right person, there are excellent prospects for advancement.

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B.H. Hallam, F.I.P.M., F.I.D.E.,
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Alison Recruitment Consultants,
Albion Chambers,
1 High Street, Leighton Buzzard,
Beds., LU7 8AP.

Wormald Fire Systems is a member of the Wormald International Group. Together with over 150 subsidiary companies and branches throughout the world, the Wormald International Group form the world's largest fire protection company.

With group headquarters based in Sydney, Australia, the company utilises assets of over 350 million dollars, employs approximately 17,000 people, has manufacturing in 28 countries and full servicing facilities in 140 countries.

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A vacancy exists for an Estimating Manager based at our Head Office in Slough. This is a key position within the company and the successful applicant will need to be able to demonstrate not only extensive estimating experience within the fire protection industry on large scale multi-million pound projects but also the management skills necessary to run this department effectively.

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We are currently looking to strengthen our UK Sales Team with a number of high achievers to operate in the Midlands and South of England. Applicants should currently be working in the fire protection industry and have experience of selling into architects, consultants and M & E contractors.

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Responsible for the smooth running of pre and post orders and liaison between Company and Client from the time of original survey until final handover, the successful applicants will preferably have a background in fire engineering with an overall appreciation of electrical contracting.

If you feel you have the relevant qualities and experience for one of the above positions we can offer a negotiable salary and company car, together with a pleasant working environment in our new premises, plus the excellent career prospects you would associate with a leading international organisation.

For further details and application forms, please contact:

Mr. R. Crosby, General Manager,
Wormald Fire Systems Gas and Electrical Division,
206, Bedford Avenue,
Slough Trading Estate,
Slough, Berks SL1 4RY.
Tel: Slough (0753) 74111.

WORMALD



UNIVERSITY OF
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JAGUAR CHAIR OF AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERING

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In addition to the active research and development work of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, the postholder will work closely with the Director of the Automotive Engineering Centre in coordinating inter-departmental collaboration, promoting automotive engineering research and maintaining a close working relationship with Jaguar Cars.

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The successful candidate will have appropriate industrial experience at a high level and a proven academic record.

The initial salary will be negotiated by the University with the new Professor.

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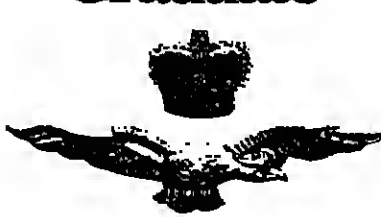
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Graduate



RAF Officer



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Please write with full C.V. to the Sales Director of:

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Accountancy Personnel
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Garnet Hill, Wford
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Tel: 01-550 6836/7/8

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The position of Regional Sales Manager - Southern Europe, based in the U.K., has total sales responsibility for France, Italy, Spain and other southern European countries, together with key accounts in the U.K.

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Managing Director
Bussmann U.K.
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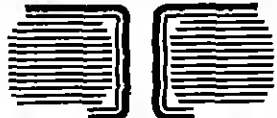
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HORIZONS

London
Recruitment Fair

A fairer deal for graduates

The London Recruitment Fair, to be held on July 1 and 2, is the most recent development in the ever-changing world of graduate recruitment. Careers Advisory Services of universities and polytechnics up and down the country have been running "summer fairs" since 1972, when Bradford University first staged one of these events.

These are informal affairs at which employers seeking graduate recruits take stalls and students move from one to the other seeking information, making comparisons and when they wish, making applications for the vacancies on offer. When they first appeared they were an addition to the traditional dash around the campuses which recruiters make in the spring, known as the "milkround".

The popularity of these events has increased dramatically in recent years and the reasons are not hard to find. They are ideal for students who don't want to get involved in seeking employment until after graduation and would rather see their studies successfully completed first. The fairs are always timed to take place immediately the ink is dry on final examinations. Employers use them both to top up the numbers already recruited to the desired level and to fill vacancies which may have arisen late in the season.

Graduate recruitment is an ever-changing scene. The traditional notion for a graduate job has broadened and organizations seeking the services of graduates are more numerous than they were in the past. Industrial recruiters, once the masters of the graduate employment market, are being replaced by those from the financial, retailing and other commercial sectors. Competition for the brightest and best of today's graduates is as healthy as ever.

This increased popularity of the fairs has not been without strain. These events have in the past been organized with meagre resources, held in premises most freely available but not necessarily suitable, and employers have been provided with the minimum facilities to both exhibit the opportunities they were offering and briefly interview would-be applicants.

At the London Recruitment Fair the University of London Careers Advisory Service has, for the first time, organized one of these events on an exhibition scale. When it opens at the Business Design Centre in Islington next week it will be housed in a large exhibition hall with all the facilities that such a location



London Business Design Centre, host to 10,000 graduates

The hiring fair has returned in a more sophisticated form for employers and would-be graduate employees, says Neil Harris

Not only does it present an opportunity for this year's graduates from all over the country to obtain work, but it is also an exhibition of employment opportunities.

Those who have not yet completed their studies and are not currently seeking to begin their careers will have the chance to improve their knowledge of the vast array of work which will be available to them when they leave higher education. It also presents an opportunity to those graduates who are already employed but are now seeking their first job change to survey the graduate employment market once more.

With about 150 employers, offering between them more than 3,500 jobs, the event should attract more than the 4,500 job seekers who attended the less spectacular version this time last year. Industry and commerce, finance, retailing and enterprise agencies will all be represented. Demand for graduates to work in electronics and computing, the food industry, banks, insurance companies and for chartered accountants is particularly strong and is reflected in the organization which will be present. In the public sector there will be stands representing parts of the civil service, including administration, research and engineering opportunities as well as work in finance and with the Inland Revenue. Some local government departments, the police and the Armed Forces will also be there.

Brian Steptoe, Director of the University of London Careers Advisory Service, says: "Many more employers now recognize the benefits of recruiting graduates, whom they regard as being generally more mature than school

leavers and possess more finely-honed intellectual and analytical skills. The output of graduates from our universities is now declining and innovative employers who are not hidebound by traditional attitudes to recruitment are finding new ways to exploit the graduate labour market."

The fair also offers something to graduates more interested in postgraduate study than immediate employment. Some institutions of higher education will be there offering places on their courses. Teacher training, business education, secretarial and engineering courses will all be on display.

Events of this kind present a rare opportunity to make direct comparisons between one prospective employer and another. It is unwise, however, to approach one of the employers directly about employment possibilities unless you are quite clear for what you are applying and what the work entails.

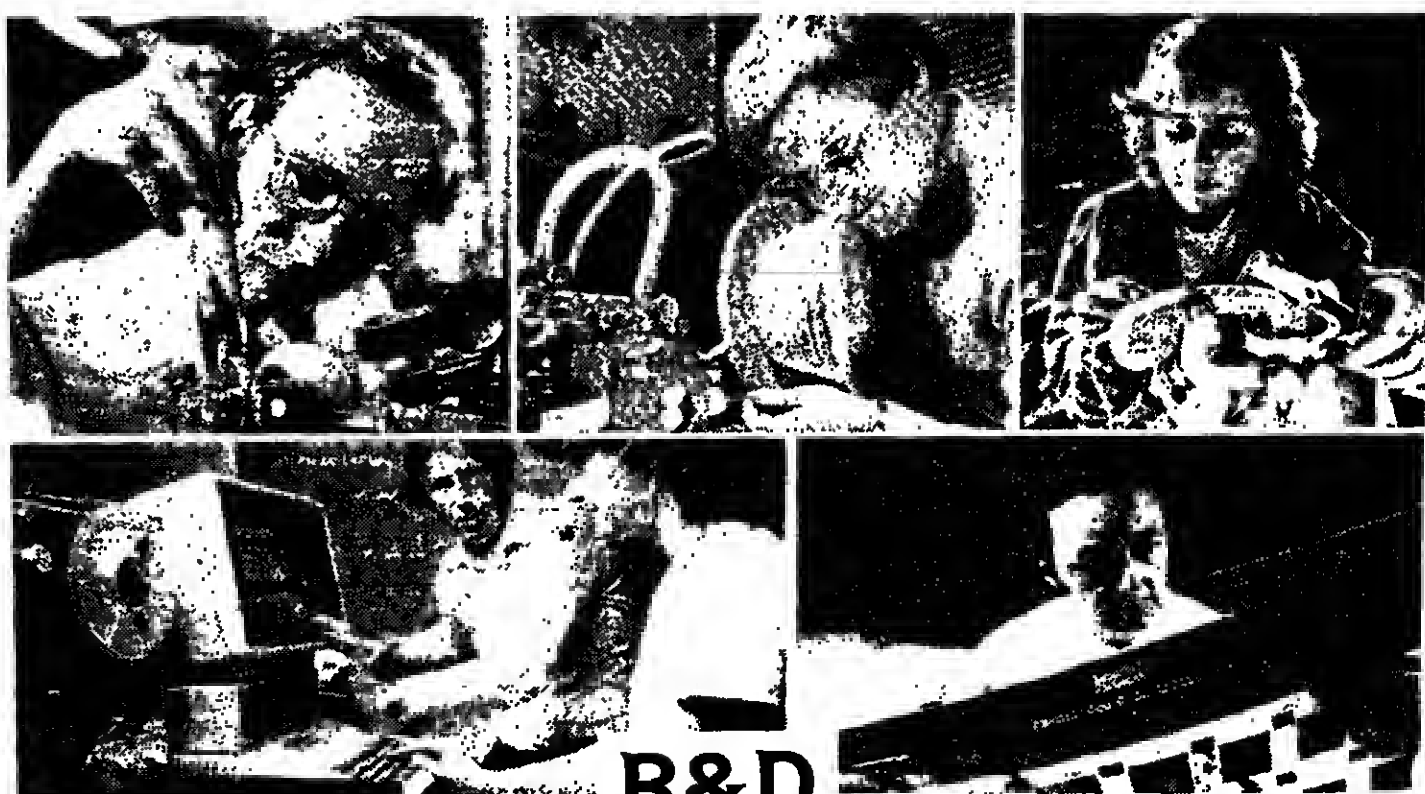
Recruiters are not interested in applicants who seem to have little idea what kind of career they find attractive. Some careful preliminary research will pay dividends. Employers are also seeking graduates with a degree of self-confidence and well-developed interpersonal skills. "New graduates should not be unduly diffident when they approach employers. A positive and confident approach need not be an arrogant one. There are too few good people around so graduates can feel that they are in a strong position," says Brian Steptoe.

A useful aspect of this event is that information about numerous careers will be made available. Videos outlining what people do in a range of career areas are to be shown and careers advisers will be on hand to iron out any difficulties that participants are experiencing in the development or application of their ideas about career possibilities.

A valuable part of the fair is that free seminars are being given each day, designed to assist those graduates who need to improve their technique when it comes to making applications and preparing a curriculum vitae. Practical ideas for improving interview technique and so increasing the probability of getting that job when invited for interview, will also be included in the seminar programme.

The London Recruitment Fair is an experiment as far as university careers services are concerned. Its success, compared with the less ambitious fairs of recent years, will probably signal an upgrading next year of similar events held by other institutions of higher education up and down the country. As a means of bringing job seekers and recruiters together and providing an environment in which graduates can quickly make direct comparisons between one employer and another, it is without equal.

• Neil Harris is Senior Careers Adviser at King's College, London University.

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American sprint duellists prepare for battle at the national championships

Lewis is in a hurry to relax

By Pat Butcher, Athletics Correspondent

For people to whom even the idea of running for a bus induces blurred vision, the concept of relaxing in a 100m sprint is as alien as Sylvester Stallone winning Mastermind. But "relaxing at speed" is what Carl Lewis reckons is going to take him back to beating Ben Johnson in the 100m, and successfully defending his world titles in Rome this summer. And that road begins today in San Jose, California, where Lewis competes in the 100 and 200m and long jump in the United States championships.

"Most people don't really understand how to relax. I can say that honestly, because if they did, then I wouldn't come running past them at the end of a race. The only time they relax is when they're out front, and they think, 'Hey, I'm winning'. Then they settle down, relax, and just run fast. But if they're in a close race, they try to run faster, and can't do it. And that's something about Ben, if someone were to run the first 60m with him, he'd be even worse than he is over the last 40m. In Sevilla, Ben didn't feel me there until the last five metres, and even then he panicked, instead of staying smooth and running through the tape."

Lewis was attempting to perform the equally difficult task of demolishing a plate of spaghetti in a Madrid restaurant a few days later, while talking as fast as he can. For the only trouble with that persuasive thesis about winning through relaxation was that Lewis had been beaten for the fourth successive time in the last 12 months by Johnson. The "Son of the Wind" had got blown away by the "Black Tornado".

Lewis was undeterred by this reality, for he had contested the result loud and long, and despite the evidence of the photo-finish to the contrary, still maintained that he had won. This is a popular phenomenon among cham-

pions, many of whom consider defeat marginally less acceptable than death.

But the best lesson to be drawn from this distaste was that Lewis seems serious again about competition, following two sketchy years after his three gold medals in the world championships in 1983, and his four Olympic golds in '84. He agreed, "I think two years like that takes too much out of you. After the Olympics, I was dead for a year. Not only was I dead physically, but emotionally too. That's part of the problem. Like in the Olympic trials, I was in unbelievable

Briscoe tries toeing a different line

Valerie Briscoe, a triple gold medal winner at the 1984 Olympics, says she did it while running incorrectly (AP reports). "I am running on my toes more now. Briscoe said, "Before I used to rotate and land with my toes pointed up." Her new style has not produced any startling results yet, although she has won all three of her 400m races this season, the only event she will compete in at the national championships.

physical and emotional shape. But I didn't recover from the trials until the Games. You can't do that two years in a row."

Yet, barring some catastrophe in San Jose in the next three days, and failure to qualify for the world championships to defend his 100m, long jump and relay titles, Lewis is going to do exactly the same. The only concession is that, like in Helsinki '83, he would not contest the 200m.

But he does intend to run that distance as well this weekend in what he calls, "My favourite meet. I've won 14 titles, and only lost once, in the 200 last year, and I never should have run. The Eugene (in Oregon) turns were too tight, and we all played into Floyd Heard's hands. But it'll be different in San Jose, there's big turns there."

He had also conveniently forgotten his loss in the 100m in 1985. But the Heard-Lewis face-off in the 200m this weekend is second only to the re-matched Edwin Moses and Danny Harris, the youngster who broke Moses's 10-year winning streak in the 400m hurdles in Madrid last month.

What may have been overlooked in the razzmatazz surrounding Moses's defeat after 122 consecutive wins was the superlative time of 19.92sec that Lewis ran in the 200m that night, one week after his 10.07sec 100m behind Johnson. They are the fastest American times of the year, and his own winning streak in the long jump should also reach 50 on the celebrated sky blue track at San Jose City College.

"I can't catch Edwin. But this is by far the best shape I've ever been in, and that includes 1983 and '84 and the Olympics. I'm in better condition, and my attitude is better. TAC (the US champs) is important, with heats and qualifying, and the confidence of winning. And that's where I'm going to score over Ben in Rome. In a one-off race like Sevilla, he's difficult to beat. But with heats, I'm just going to get better and better."

"In order to beat Ben's got to have an unbelievable start and hold on. Because I know I can stay with him, and he can't touch me in the last 40 metres."

Johnson's response to this sort of argument is as blunt and as forceful as his sprinting. And he has since done 10.02sec for 100m. But Rome leaves plenty of time for sharpening the spikes and muscles. And Lewis was closer in Sevilla (0.01sec) than he has been in any of the other defeats. And if he can concentrate his relaxation on his last 40m instead of in the blocks as well, then the talking will be no idle boast.



Front-running: Lewis wins a 60m sprint earlier this year

GOLF

Square-grooved clubs outlawed by USGA

San Francisco (AP) — Golfers will not be allowed to use most square-grooved clubs at United States Golf Association tournaments after 1989, the USGA announced yesterday.

The ruling has come in response to continuing controversy over the clubs, which allow players to put more spin on the ball and exert greater control over their shots than is possible with traditional clubs containing V-shaped grooves.

Tom Watson, who finished second in the United States Open on Sunday, has estimated that up to 90 per cent of touring professionals carry at least one or two square-grooved clubs in their bag.

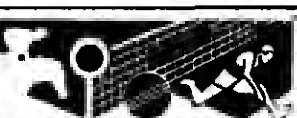
The USGA has adopted a new method of measuring club head grooves that will outlaw the most popular brand, made by Ping. Some square-grooved clubs would still be allowed

under the new ruling, but the USGA is studying those and may decide to ban them as well. A decision is expected by the end of the year.

The rule will come into effect at the 13 USGA-sponsored national tournaments starting in 1990. Other tournaments, including those on the PGA tour, will have the option to enforce the rule after January 1 next year.

The USGA has delayed the date of enforcing the ruling to give golfers time to adapt to traditional clubs.

The PGA usually follows rules adopted by the USGA, the governing body of golf in the United States, but a PGA official said no decision will be made until the association's policy board has had an opportunity to review the USGA's decision.



SUMMER OF SPORT

Mr R.A. Forder is the winner of the Open Championship competition in the Summer of Sport series.

Mr Forder, from Macclesfield, Cheshire, was a first-class visitor for two to the final day of the Open at Muirfield on July 19, after an overnight stay at the Crest Hotel in Edinburgh. He and his companion will enjoy travel to and from home and the course to complete the weekend.

Mr Forder's entry was the first correct one opened from all those received by the closing date last Monday. The answers were: 1. Peter Thomson (1954, 1955, 1956); 2. Muirfield 1959, Carnoustie 1968, Royal Lytham and St Annes, 1974-3, 1975 at Carnoustie, where Tom Watson beat Jack Newton; 4, 63 by Isao Aoki in 1980; 5, Harry Vardon with six (1896, 1898, 1899, 1903, 1911, 1914).

The next competition in our Summer of Sport series is featured next Tuesday, when we offer a luxury racing day for two at Glorious Goodwood.

FISHING

Soviets join the effort to conserve salmon

By Conrad Voss Bark

The Soviet Union has joined the United States and Europe in the effort to conserve stocks of the Atlantic salmon. The announcement was made at a meeting of the 12-nation North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization in Edinburgh, during which the Soviet delegate was said to have made some "very good" and "useful" suggestions in debates on farm salmon and on high seas netting quotas.

Moderate progress was made on high seas catch quotas. Greenland was again restricted to a total catch of 850 tonnes but as the country's fishermen caught that amount in only eight days last season when salmon were abundant, the Greenlanders may apply for more next year. Agreement was reached with the Faroes that their fishing season would be reduced by about a month, that they would issue no new licences and that

their total catch would be 597 tonnes a year over the next three years.

However, the salmon themselves are behaving in their own inscrutable ways and have shifted their deep sea feeding grounds back to the Greenland coastal waters in large numbers after practically disappearing there a couple of years ago.

This inexplicable behaviour is noticeable, too, in Scottish rivers. Rod and line fishermen on the Dee were expecting a bumper season following the removal of nets but they haven't had it. What salmon there were have gone through to the upper reaches, leaving the lower pretty empty of fish. And prime and expensive beats on the Grimmera and Tweed have reported blank weeks when there should not have been, which has caused a good deal of wailing and gnashing of teeth.

SPORTS LETTERS

Grounds for distress at Lord's

From Mr Frank Hart JP

Sir, All present at the Test match at Lord's on Thursday must have been impressed at the efforts of the ground staff to get the ground fit for play, what a contrast to the disappointment of Saturday!

After a previous blunk day it would have been expected that every effort would have been made to make up for lost time. Extra "whistles" — one, two or three — would have made a lot of difference. There was no apparent sense of urgency. Long periods between pitch inspections — players' lunch and tea taken at previously set times instead of during inactive times.

That the eventual starting time of 2.45 after several hours

of glorious sunshine was far too cautious was underlined by the fact that the players did not appear to have any difficulty in moving about the field.

Quite apart from the effect on the game itself, what is so distressing is the apparent disinterest the authorities have for the spectators, many of whom travelled long distances to get there and for whom the not inconsiderable admission charge results in some sacrifice. Surely they should be given more consideration. They certainly were out last Saturday.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK HART,
11 The Mount,
St Leonards-on-Sea,
East Sussex,
June 21.

Striking a discord in calculations

From Mr Ian Gordon

Sir, Mr Philip Webster (June 18) is not alone in seeing the absurdity of the traditional way of calculating batting averages. I remember realizing this in 1953, when the batting averages of 1953, when the tourists were headed not by Harvey, Hassett or Miller but by W. A. Johnston. He was clearly their weakest batsman and so went in at No. 11. Naturally, he was often "not out"; indeed, it happened that in 17 innings on the tour he was out only once. Having accumulated 402 runs (highest, 28 not out), he led the averages at that 102.

However Mr Webster's suggestion of simply dividing runs by innings (completed or not) is hardly an advance on what we have. A "not out" batsman might have been out next ball or might have scored many more runs. His innings has been

interrupted at an unidentifiable point. It was an unknown fraction of what it might have been. A single such occurrence is unquantifiable; but a large random number of fractions averages out at exactly 0.5. For years I have been recalculating batting averages by allowing half an innings per "not out". This gives realistic results e.g. W. A. Johnston 1953, 102 divided by (1+16 halves) 9, i.e. 11.33.

I am in no doubt that this method of mine has a logical statistical basis; it is easy enough to operate with a calculator if you like; and the outcome is realistic. Most important, it makes for fairer comparisons, which is the whole point of batting averages: yet the existing system fails to provide that.

Yours faithfully,
IAN GORDON,
1 Harlaw Place,
Aberdeen,
June 19.

The need to show greater restraint

From Commander H St A Malleson, RN (Ret)

Sir, I don't suppose I was the only television viewer who was, not for the first time, amazed at the very loose, if not casual, way in which Indian Skimmer was received at the end of this year from the enclosure after her memorable victory in the French Oaks. The mob of photographers and other individuals hunched round her would have scared the average horse, let alone a highly trained thoroughbred, and it says vol-

umes for the filly's temperament that she shrugged it all off.

But I do think the French racing authorities ought to pull up their socks and institute some control over post-race proceedings and thus safeguard valuable racehorses and, of course, their owners and trainers' interest.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH MALLESON,
Bear House,
Oxshott, East Sussex,
June 16.

Tennis cast in a minor role

From Mr Edward Curzon-Howe

Sir, Whereas I more people are concerned of your correspondent, Dr D. J. Ames (June 18), concerning bad behaviour on tennis or in any sport for that matter, I cannot share his condemnation of tennis as "crude", "trashy", and "pretty dreary"; moreover, his suggestion for more cricket on TV instead of tennis is enough to send me asleep at the thought.

With more than 2,000 tennis clubs in this country it is probable that more people actually play tennis than any other sport. This, in spite of the fact that national tennis receives no coverage on TV and international tennis, except Wimbledon, just a snippet at the end of a sports programme. Cricket, on the other hand, dominates our screens for the whole year... a sport that for most of its time consists of people walking about chatting casually, bearing no comparison whatever to the tensions and drama and excitement of a top singles in tennis.

Please can we have a fair share of TV time for our great national game, then perhaps we shall have the encouragement to be able to produce top players once again!

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD CURZON-HOWE,
73 Harcourt Terrace, SW10,
June 18.

Expensive aims

From Mr Blythe Backhouse

Sir, Before restoring the Priest Hill Centre (June 16), surely they should first find out why it has not been used. Could it be that the charges were too high for young people? Resurfacing the 20 tennis courts at an unbelievable £10,000 a time is an indication of future charges.

I think the centre is too big. My most enjoyable tennis has been in small club courts where repairs and management was carried out by members. Some of the keenest and best club tennis I have ever seen was in Australia, on very mediocre clay courts. Expensive tennis courts do not automatically make good players. The same probably applies in other sports.

Yours faithfully,
BLYTHE BACKHOUSE,
6 Park Road,
Wadebridge, Cornwall,
June 20.

Stressing finer points of the W Indies proposal

From Mr Sam Ramsamy

Sir, In the writings of cricket correspondents about the West Indies proposal to bar cricketers who play in South Africa after the end of this year from international cricket, several key points have been obscured.

First, the proposal in no way seeks to interfere with team selection by individual countries. The disqualification would apply across the board, to all countries and to all players. It is surely the right — indeed, the duty — of those in charge of sport to establish criteria by which eligibility to compete internationally must be measured, a right acknowledged in the English courts last year in the context of the Commonwealth Games. Clearly such criteria cannot distinguish arbitrarily between one country and another, and the West Indies proposal does not seek to do so. To equate it with South Africa's cynical attempt behind the scenes to have Basil D'Oliveira excluded from an MCC team is

to abandon reason in favour of prejudice.

Second, the proposal leaves individual players free to pursue their careers in South Africa should they choose to do so — and is very moderate in this regard as the rules of most international bodies ban any contact whatsoever.

Third, it is surely the duty of sports administrators to take decisions which are in the best interests of the game they administer — something which the courts in New Zealand had to point out to the rugby authorities when, when contemplating a domestically divisive tour of South Africa by the All Blacks in 1985. The issue here is much more grave than it was in New Zealand. Rather than simply threaten the domestic popularity of the game, this week's decision by the ICC has at stake the very survival of international cricket as we know it. Should Australia and New Zealand back England's support of continued cricket contact with South Africa — a country

which, incidentally, is not even a member of the ICC — then the other major cricketing countries will be forced to consider establishing their own rival world body.

In the longer term this may be no bad thing, for it would mark the end of England's and Australia's total and wholly undemocratic domination of the administration of the game. But it would also in the short term spell the end of the highly lucrative cricket tours to England by India, Pakistan and the West Indies which provide the very financial basis for the livelihoods which English cricketers in particular seek to enhance by playing in South Africa during the winter months.

None of this, of course, addressed the fundamental principle involved: Apartheid is simply not cricket. Yours faithfully,
S RAMSAMY,
South African non-Racial Olympic Committee,
PO Box 235, NW3,
June 21.

Court of Appeal

Law Report June 25 1987

Divisional Court

European Law Report

Luxembourg

Hirer's claim against owner of defective car

UCB Leasing Ltd v Holtom Before Lord Justice Lloyd and Lord Justice Balcombe (Judgment June 23)

Where a car supplied under a leasing agreement was not reasonably fit for the purpose for which it was supplied but the hirer had lost the right to reject it, he was entitled to claim damages against the owners, such damages being equal to the amount of the instalments due under the leasing agreement, subject to a deduction in respect of his use of the car.

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the defendant, David Holtom, trading as David Holtom & Co, from a decision of Miss Assistant Recorder Gayle Hallon, sitting at Croydon County Court on October 28, 1986, whereby she had awarded the plaintiffs, UCB Leasing Ltd, damages of £8,732.

Mr Peter Irvin, who did not appear below, for the defendant; Mr Edward Faulks for the plaintiffs.

LORD JUSTICE LLOYD said that on August 12, 1980 the plaintiffs entered into a leasing agreement with the defendant, whereby he agreed to take an Alfa Romeo car on a lease for 37 months. The total sum payable under the agreement was £12,100.

Unfortunately, the car turned out to have a serious defect in its electrical system which was

extremely difficult to trace. It suffered a complete electrical failure on three occasions between August and December 1980. In addition there were from time to time less serious failures.

The defendant complained in a letter dated October 15, 1980 but continued to pay hire up to and including the instalment due on November 19, 1980. He paid no hire thereafter, but wrote further letters of complaint on December 9 and 23 and January 26, 1981.

The car was not returned to the plaintiffs until March 18, 1981, by which time it had been in the defendant's possession for seven months and had done nearly 8,000 miles.

The assistant recorder had found that it was by then too late for the defendant to reject the car. She had then considered the question of damages.

The plaintiffs' claim had been for £8,535 as the terminal rental due under the agreement. That was made up of the arrears due at the termination of the agreement on April 11, 1981, with interest and the balance of rental payments falling due after the termination of the agreement, less a discount for accelerated payment and the net proceeds of sale of the car.

The defendant had counterclaimed the return of all sums paid on the basis of total failure of consideration and

damages for inconvenience and stress.

The assistant recorder had allowed £500 for inconvenience and stress but disallowed the defendant's claim to recover the deposit and rentals paid after allowing for interest. Had entered judgment for the plaintiffs for £8,732.

Since that comfortably exceeded the price of the car when new, and since there was no finding that the car was never fit for its purpose, it was not surprising that the defendant felt a sense of grievance.

Applying the principles laid down in *Chatterhouse Credit Co Ltd v Tully* (1983) 2 QB 683, it was convenient to break down the plaintiffs' claim into three periods: (i) from delivery until December 23, 1980; (ii) from December 23 to April 11, 1981, when the plaintiffs terminated the hiring; and (iii) from April 11 to September 1983 when the leasing agreement would have expired.

In relation to the first period it was conceded that the defendant was liable for damages for non-payment of the instalment which fell due on about December 19.

In relation to the second period the plaintiffs were entitled to damages equal to the unpaid instalments. But the defendant was entitled to the cost of hiring a similar car on similar terms, less the value of the use actually obtained.

The cost was to be arrived at by taking the actual cost of hiring the car in question from the plaintiffs. The net result was that the damages cancelled out, save for £50 which his Lordship would allow for the defendant's use of the car.

As to the third period, the plaintiffs were not entitled to damages at all, since the defendant was not in breach in relation to future instalments.

Lord Justice Balcombe delivered a concurring judgment.

Solicitors: A. Alexander & Co, Cranleigh; Mr A. T. G. Hooper, Warrington.

Limit to role of a person aggrieved

Birmingham District Council v McMahon and Others (Judgment June 24)

Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Kennedy

A person could not be a "person aggrieved" under section 99 of the Public Health Act 1936 in relation to a whole building where the statutory nuisance of which he complained related only to the flat which he occupied.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in allowing an appeal by case stated by Birmingham District Council against a decision of the Birmingham Sanitary Magistrate that a statutory nuisance existed in Beale House, a large block of flats in Ladywood, Birmingham.

The respondents were tenants of various separate dwelling units in the block and laid an information that Beale House was in such a state as to be prejudicial to public health or a nuisance, contrary to section 92(1)(a) of the 1936 Act.

Mr Andrew Collins, QC and Mr John W. Haines for the appellants; Mr Stephen Sedley, QC and Mr Roger Burridge for the respondents.

MR JUSTICE KENNEDY, giving the judgment of the court, said that the relevant defects which were found to exist were condensation and associated mould growth within the dwelling units. No defects were found to exist in the common parts of the building. A health risk to any individual arose from his or her occupation of a particular dwelling unit.

The appellants submitted that it was therefore not open to the court at the behest of the respondents to convict them on the information, which related only to the block as a whole, and not to the individual dwelling units which the respondents occupied.

His Lordship rejected the respondents' contention that the

evidence established that the state of the building as a structure, by generating damp in the dwellings in it, was prejudicial to the health of those living there.

It was not the state of the block as designed, constructed and weathered which was prejudicial to the health of any individual flat dweller, but condensation and the mould on the walls of the flat in which he or she lived.

It was the personal link between the danger to the health of the respondent and the mould and the person exposed to the danger which would have entitled each respondent separately to describe himself for the purposes of section 99 as a person aggrieved by a statutory nuisance.

For each tenant the nuisance was a different nuisance, albeit the expert evidence tended to indicate that all of the nuisances could be attributed to the same causes and the same remedy was required in each case. Accordingly each of the respondents was not a person aggrieved by the same statutory nuisance for the purposes of section 99 of the 1936 Act.

Another way of putting the matter was by reference to the relevant definition of a statutory nuisance as set out in section 92(1)(a) of the Act, namely "premises in such a state as to be prejudicial to the health or a nuisance". On the facts of this case there was only one risk to each tenant, namely that posed by the condensation and mould in his or her own flat.

It was that flat which constituted the relevant premises for the tenant when seeking to take advantage of the provisions of section 99, and the fact that that flat was one of a number of flats in the same block was immaterial.

Solicitors: Sharpe Pritchard & Co for Mr G. W. T. Pitt, Birmingham; Mr P. J. Shiner, Birmingham.

Equal treatment in social security benefits

Clarke v Chief Adjudication Officer (Case 394/85)

Before Judge T. F. O'Higgins, President of the Social Security and Judges O. Due and K. Bahlmann

Advocate General J.L. da Cruz Vilaça (Opinion June 4, 1987) [Judgment June 24]

Council Directive 79/7/EEC of December 19, 1978 on the progressive implementation of the principle of equal treatment for men and women in matters of social security (OJ 1979 No L6 p24) did not contain any derogation from the principle of equal treatment which authorised a member state to maintain the discriminatory effects of earlier provisions of national law beyond December 22, 1984, even where those effects arose from transitional provisions adopted at the time of the introduction of a new benefit.

In April 1983 Mrs Clarke was refused a pension on the basis of a condition concerning her ability to perform normal household duties which was imposed only upon married women.

That pension was abolished as from November 29, 1984 and replaced by a severe disablement allowance which was available to claimants of either sex on the same conditions with effect from November 29, 1985.

However, under certain transitional provisions, persons who were entitled to the pension were able to qualify automatically for the allowance, as from November 29, 1984, without having to show that they satisfied all of the new conditions for the granting of that new allowance.

Automatic entitlement to the payment of the new allowance under the transitional provisions was therefore subject to the same criteria as those which

determined entitlement to the old pension.

According to Mrs Clarke the effect of the transitional provisions was to perpetuate, in respect of automatic entitlement to the new allowance, the discriminatory basis of entitlement to the old pension.

The social security commission hearing the appeal stayed the proceedings and referred a question on the interpretation of article 4(1) of the Directive to the Court of Justice of the European Communities for a preliminary ruling.

In its judgment the European Court of Justice held as follows:

The social security commissioner's question sought essentially to ascertain whether article 4(1) might be relied upon by individuals in a member state in order to prevent the extension beyond December 22, 1984, the date of the expiry of the period prescribed for the implementation of the Directive, of the effects of an earlier national provision inconsistent with article 4(1) and, if so, whether the women concerned could be relied upon to satisfy from that date on the same conditions as men.

As the Court had held in its judgment of December 4, 1986 in Case 71/85, *The Netherlands v. Federatie Nederlandse Vakbeweging* (The Times January 14, 1987), standing by itself and in the light of the objective and content of the Directive, article 4(1) was sufficiently precise to be relied upon in legal proceedings and applied by a court.

Furthermore, the Directive did not provide for any derogation from the principle of equal treatment laid down in article 4(1) in order to authorize the extension of the discriminatory effects of earlier provisions of national law.

It followed that a member state might not maintain beyond December 22, 1984 any inequalities of treatment which

had their origin in the fact that the conditions for entitlement to benefit were those which applied before that date. That was notwithstanding the fact that those inequalities were the result of transitional provisions adopted at the time of the introduction of a new benefit.

It was also apparent from the aforementioned judgment that, as from December 22, 1984, women were entitled to be treated in the same manner and to have the same rules applied to them, as men who were in the same situation, since, when the Directive had not been implemented correctly, those rules remained the only valid point of reference.

In the present case, that meant it, as from December 22, 1984, a

One of the sites of London that may yet bring a tear to the civic eye

The long, sad siege of Warren Farm

The head of an ILEA sports centre fears that his 101-acre site in Southall, west London, could become disused like Priest Hill, another playing-field complex which *The Times* revealed last week had lain idle for five years.

Ted Herbert, aged 59, head of Warren Farm, also said that 18 acres of the site had been little used since 1964, when he first began working at the centre.

"There is a political will to keep it going but ILEA does have financial constraints," he said. "The authority is heavily rate-capped. There is a lingering fear that it could become another Priest Hill."

The facilities at Warren Farm include 20 hard tennis courts, 13 cricket squares, 11 hockey, 13 football and six rugby pitches, an athletics complex, pavilions and buildings.

Because of the cost and inefficiency of busing children from inner London boroughs to the centre, the number of schools using the site has dropped, a similar scenario to the other nine ILEA-owned sites on the outskirts of London, including Priest Hill in Ewell, which ILEA owned until 1984.

Now about 200 pupils visit the playing fields every day but Herbert says: "The num-

bers are more up and down than they used to be. We used to have 850 pupils a day using the site."

To compensate for the drop in the numbers of schools, Warren Farm has encouraged "dual use", getting local clubs and communities to use the playing fields, something that was never done at Priest Hill.

At the moment, six cricket clubs are using the centre, situated just north of the M4, at the weekends, but the lack of floodlighting, all-weather pitches and indoor facilities means that it is virtually empty on winter evenings.

Herbert says that the Government's inner-city initiative will bring some financial aid to the centre. "This serves an inner city and its population."

One slice of the area, sandwiched between a railway line and the canal, is desolate and is only occasionally used by children during cross-country runs.

Herbert points out that there were plans to use it for a horticultural project for children but this never came to fruition. He adds that it could be converted into six more football pitches while the adjacent canal which runs into the River Brent would be ideal for a water centre for rowing and canoeing.

An ILEA spokesman said

yesterday: "Two years ago there was a report proposing closure of Warren Farm but this option has been ruled out. There is no comparison with the Priest Hill site."

He added: "There is going to be a report to the Development Committee shortly and there are various possibilities, including sharing arrangements with Ealing Borough Council."

Questioned about the spare 18 acres, he said: "We lacked the resources to develop the site. As a parcel of land it does not have a great possibility as a commercial proposition if it were to be sold off, partly because of its position between the canal and railway and partly because the only access could be through our site."

Herbert, although concerned for the future of the site, remains hopeful that the entire centre will continue to serve the community.

Asked how he would feel if it were closed, he replied: "I would wonder if I had spent the last 30 years usefully enough. I would see a lot of personal investment going down the drain. I think it is a great service to London's schools and there would be a sense of sadness."

John Goodbody



Ted Herbert: man at the centre of an endangered complex (Photograph: Peter Trievnor)

TENNIS

Fresh and dashing women cash in with interest

Pat Cash is a very silly man. Well, it needs no ghost from the grave to tell us that. But he chose to make his rather intemperate remarks about women's tennis just as the most interesting women's competition at Wimbledon for years was about to begin.

For the first time for ages there are factors beyond Chris Evert and Martina Navratilova to think about. For the first time for six Wimbledon, Martina might not win. We have fresh, young and altogether dashing new stars. This women's tournament could just turn out to be a hot one.

Miss Navratilova warmed up by utterly demolishing her opponent, Claudia Porwik, of West Germany, 6-1, 6-0. She won her last service game in 54 seconds, and won the last game of the match in 53 seconds, four consecutive winners on the return of serve. Awesome stuff. Last year, such a first-round performance was seen as the inevitable start of an inevitable progress to the championship.

But at her back she always hears time's winged chariot hurrying near. And the chariot is driven by Steffi Graf, 18 and with a forehand like someone slamming a door in the face of a Jehovah's Witness. She beat Miss Navratilova to win the French Open. Miss Navratilova said yesterday: "After the French I said I felt threatened by the young kids coming up and maybe they're better than I am."

"I've been bouncing back from so many losses this year," she continued. "But I'm not getting used to it. In fact, it seems tougher after every one."

Miss Navratilova thinks that any one of six or seven players could win this year. Someone will have to sweat for it this time. And bouncing Miss Graf, seeded to meet Miss



Navratilova in the final, is looking very good indeed: "I enjoyed every second of it," she said afterwards, grinning delightedly after an overwhelming performance in beating Gabriela Sabatini, of Argentina, 6-0, 6-2. She gives a little girlish skip of annoyance when she makes an error, but it is just a case of pretending that I'm not 30.

It is not just her. Gabriela Sabatini, Helena Sukova and others are queuing up to take pot shots at mighty Martina. Old hands like Pam Shriver wonder if they can get in ahead of the kids now that Miss Navratilova is looking less secure than ever before. "I'm still strong mentally and physically," Miss Navratilova said. "It's just a case of pretending that I'm not 30."

She talked about the danger of playing at not quite 100 per cent, so that you do not feel too bad when you lose: a kind of mental con-trick top athletes can sometimes play on themselves. Everyone has times when he yearns for a get-out clause, for a reason not to do the right thing. "But if I do give everything, and I still lose, then I know for sure I should quit. But I'd much rather go down swinging than through the motions." Thus, though we cannot make her stand still, yet we will make him run.

Simon Barnes

WIMBLEDON RESULTS

Following results were received too late for inclusion in yesterday's early editions.

(Seeded players in capitals)

Men's singles

First round
S Zvonozovic (Yug) bt M Flur (US), 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-0.
T Smith (Cz) bt D Tyson (Aus), 6-4, 6-7, 6-3.
P Cash (Aus) bt M Freeman (US), 6-0, 6-3, 6-2.
C Steyn (SA) bt C A Limberger (Aus), 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.
S Giammatra (US) bt N Odoriz (Nig), 6-3, 6-7, 6-3.
B Gilbert (US) bt S M Bale (CB), 7-5, 6-4, 6-3.
J Hasek (Switz) bt J B Fitzgerald (Aus), 6-1, 6-4, 7-6.
C Parra (It) bt J Grabb (US), 6-4, 6-7, 6-7, 6-4, 6-3.

Women's singles

First round
L M McNeill (US) bt M C Calleja (Fr), 6-2, 6-3.
S Meier (WG) bt M L Plsek (US), 6-2, 6-2.
A B Hennesson (US) bt K R Keil (US), 6-2, 6-1.
C Sabatini (Arg) bt B S Gerken (US), 6-3.
M Maleeva (Bul) bt H Kelesi (Can), 6-3, 6-2.
C Benjamin (US) bt N Bykova (USSR), 7-5, 6-4.
S Golea (Yug) bt C K Bassett (Can), 6-4, 6-6, 6-4.

ROWING

An earlier Henley would bring elite

By Jim Railton

The absence of the majority of the British national squad from this year's Henley Royal Regatta remains a thorn in the flesh of many British supporters. There are hints that the opposition in Amsterdam this weekend, where the national squad will be competing, is in any case lukewarm compared to that which will be confronted at Lucerne a week later.

Indeed, many would like to see Henley held a week earlier, and even from Tuesday to Saturday, allowing body and soul to repair on the Sunday. This would bring the Royal Regatta more in step with the supposed two-week cycle followed by most European nations.

If Henley stepped back a week, there would be a greater chance of more top international crews entering its elite events, such as the Grand Stewards' and the Prince Philip. Henley's date, however, is fixed with British schools and colleges in mind. The dates set by the examination boards for schools would have to be adjusted even more than proposed next year for the idea of an

earlier Henley to even germinate. The Princess Elizabeth Challenge Cup was designed for a 32-boat entry but has attracted only 12 entries this year, just two more than in 1986. The Special Race for Schools, introduced in 1974 for eights involved in examinations, has 22. Unfortunately, not even the great Royal Regatta can please everybody but it tries and thinking caps are on.

The Soviet Union's world-class team is expected to arrive at Henley on Monday, and according to Coni, will be billeted "in houses with very long beds". Harvard, who fought out the Grand with the Soviet Army eight, recorded an exceptionally fast time to earn the Henley trip. In a desperate race in Cincinnati, Harvard only just beat Brown University, recording 5min 35sec over 2,000 metres.

The Stewards' Enclosure tickets for Friday, Saturday and Sunday of the Henley Regatta are out by mid-May. Yesterday afternoon there were only 470 badges left for next Thursday.

ATHLETICS

World records An inspiration under threat for the youth of Ulster

San Jose, California (Reuters) — Jackie Joyner, the world record holder, made an impressive start in her first heptathlon for almost 11 months on the opening day of the United States Athletics Championships. Scoring 4,130 points in the first four events on Tuesday, she was only 17 points behind the score she recorded last August when setting her world record of 7,138 points at Houston.

Mary Peters knows only too well the problems that once faced young athletes in Ulster. Tracing the golden path to Olympic glory in Munich almost 15 years ago, she worked out on a cinder track in North Belfast and at a gymnasium in the centre of the city (George A. Wright).

Today, things are very different for the sport's youngsters in the Province. There are two synthetic tracks — one named after Mrs Peters — and a top European permit track meeting is now held annually in the Province.

On Monday and Tuesday, Northern Ireland faced Scotland, Israel, and the Spanish region of Catalonia, in a quadrangular meeting, sponsored by Dale Farm and staged under the umbrella of the Ulster Games. Mrs Peters sees this fixture as a stepping-stone for young athletes travelling the road to success.

The Northern Ireland team is stronger than ever. Commonwealth Games medal winners and Janet Boyle, will be in action, and also included in the Ulster squad are the British class, Cathy Scott. "This is the sort of meeting where you get your entry money, especially if you are an up-and-coming athlete," Mrs Peters said.

BOXING

Samurai does not mind a blood test

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

Passers-by outside the Hotel Russell in Bloomsbury were spared the embarrassment of seeing Akio Kameda, the Japanese challenger for Terry Marsh's International Boxing Federation light-welterweight title next Wednesday, being photographed again as a Chinese rickshaw puller in a hambo boo — which is taking the stereotyping of a citizen of the land of the motor-car a bit far.

Yesterday Kameda was a Samurai, his English opponent a jolly City gent in a bowler and a monocle. After that it should not have surprised Kameda to have been told that, as part of the top-toe medical the British Boxing Board of Control have in store for him, he would have to pass an Aids test. After all, a Samurai is nothing if he does not bleed.

The board's regulations say that all foreign boxers must pass an Aids test. Not British boxers, unless they have just returned from foreign parts. After all, what does a City gent do at the end of the day but put his bowler on his head, sling his monocle into his waistcoat pocket and go home to his dear wife?

He said "Oh, all right, then" in Japanese through an interpreter. Even though he had had the Aids test done in Japan, and had a piece of paper to prove it, as a true Samurai he did not mind spilling another drop or two of his blood for his country.

HOCKEY

Lyn enables Canada to recapture some pride

From Joyce Whitehead, Amsterdam

The Canadian women's team lifted themselves and host New Zealand 5-0 in the MBW Champions' Tournament here yesterday. These two countries shared bottom place with no points at the end of the third day of the World Cup last year and their results until yesterday have not been comparable.

Sandra Lee, a Jamaican with Canadian citizenship, opened the scoring in the tenth minute. Lee has great potential but lacks international experience.

Lisa Lynn scored three goals, her first putting Canada 1-0 ahead when she converted a penalty stroke after a penalty corner when the ball eluded the

New Zealand goalkeeper and hit a deft shot on the goal line. Miss Lyn went on to score two more after the interval with shots at penalty corners and Nancy Charlton, the captain, added the fifth.

The Great Britain men's team, with three matches to play, can win a medal in the ninth Champions' Trophy tournament, which ends in Amsterdam on Sunday. Their three remaining fixtures are against Argentina today, The Netherlands tomorrow and Pakistan on Sunday.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
West Germany	4	3	0	1	10	9	10
Australia	4	2	0	2	10	10	8
Great Britain	4	1	0	3	10	10	2
Pakistan	4	1	0	3	10	10	2
Soviet Union	4	1	0	3	10	10	2
Argentina	4	0	0	4	10	10	0
Spain	4	0	0	4	10	10	0

FOR THE RECORD

ATHLETICS

PRAGUE: Reakly Memorial Grand Prix: 100 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 10.17sec; 200 metres: 2. J. Smith (US), 21.17sec; 400 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 51.17sec; 800 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 2:01.17sec; 1,600 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 5:01.17sec; 3,200 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 10:01.17sec; 6,400 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 20:01.17sec; 12,800 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 40:01.17sec; 25,600 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 80:01.17sec; 51,200 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 160:01.17sec; 102,400 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 320:01.17sec; 204,800 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 640:01.17sec; 409,600 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 1,280:01.17sec; 819,200 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 2,560:01.17sec; 1,638,400 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 5,120:01.17sec; 3,276,800 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 10,240:01.17sec; 6,553,600 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 20,480:01.17sec; 13,107,200 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 40,960:01.17sec; 26,214,400 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 81,920:01.17sec; 52,428,800 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 163,840:01.17sec; 104,857,600 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 327,680:01.17sec; 209,715,200 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 655,360:01.17sec; 419,430,400 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 1,310,720:01.17sec; 838,860,800 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 2,621,440:01.17sec; 1,677,721,600 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 5,242,880:01.17sec; 3,355,443,200 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 10,485,760:01.17sec; 6,710,886,400 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 20,971,520:01.17sec; 13,421,772,800 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 41,943,040:01.17sec; 26,843,545,600 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 83,886,080:01.17sec; 53,687,091,200 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 167,772,160:01.17sec; 107,374,182,400 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 335,544,320:01.17sec; 214,748,364,800 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 671,088,640:01.17sec; 429,496,729,600 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 1,342,177,280:01.17sec; 858,993,459,200 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 2,684,354,560:01.17sec; 1,717,986,918,400 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 5,368,709,120:01.17sec; 3,435,973,836,800 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 10,737,418,240:01.17sec; 6,871,947,673,600 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 21,474,836,480:01.17sec; 13,743,895,347,200 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 42,949,672,960:01.17sec; 27,487,790,694,400 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 85,899,345,920:01.17sec; 54,975,581,388,800 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 171,798,691,840:01.17sec; 109,951,162,777,600 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 343,597,383,680:01.17sec; 219,902,325,555,200 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 687,194,767,360:01.17sec; 439,804,651,110,400 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 1,374,389,534,720:01.17sec; 879,609,302,220,800 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 2,748,779,069,440:01.17sec; 1,759,218,604,441,600 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 5,497,558,138,880:01.17sec; 3,518,437,208,883,200 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 10,995,116,277,760:01.17sec; 7,036,874,417,766,400 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 21,990,232,555,520:01.17sec; 14,073,748,835,532,800 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 43,980,465,111,040:01.17sec; 28,147,497,671,065,600 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 87,960,930,222,080:01.17sec; 56,294,995,342,131,200 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 175,921,860,444,160:01.17sec; 112,589,990,684,262,400 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 351,843,720,888,320:01.17sec; 225,179,981,368,524,800 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 703,687,441,776,640:01.17sec; 450,359,962,737,049,600 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 1,407,374,883,553,280:01.17sec; 900,719,925,474,099,200 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 2,814,749,767,106,560:01.17sec; 1,801,439,850,948,198,400 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 5,629,499,534,213,120:01.17sec; 3,602,879,701,896,396,800 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 11,258,999,068,426,240:01.17sec; 7,205,759,403,792,793,600 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 22,517,998,136,852,480:01.17sec; 14,411,518,807,585,587,200 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 45,035,996,273,704,960:01.17sec; 28,823,037,615,171,174,400 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 90,071,992,547,409,920:01.17sec; 57,646,075,230,342,348,800 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 180,143,985,094,819,840:01.17sec; 115,292,150,460,684,697,600 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 360,287,970,189,639,680:01.17sec; 230,584,300,921,369,395,200 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 720,575,940,379,279,360:01.17sec; 461,168,601,842,738,790,400 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 1,441,151,880,758,558,720:01.17sec; 922,337,203,685,477,581,600 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 2,882,303,761,517,117,440:01.17sec; 1,844,674,407,370,955,163,200 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 5,764,607,523,034,234,880:01.17sec; 3,689,348,814,741,910,326,400 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 11,529,215,046,068,469,760:01.17sec; 7,378,697,629,483,820,652,800 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 23,058,430,092,136,939,520:01.17sec; 14,757,395,258,967,641,305,600 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 46,116,860,184,273,879,040:01.17sec; 29,514,790,517,935,282,611,200 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 92,233,720,368,547,757,120:01.17sec; 59,029,581,035,870,565,222,400 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 184,467,440,737,094,514,240:01.17sec; 118,059,162,071,741,130,444,800 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 368,934,881,474,189,028,480:01.17sec; 236,118,324,143,482,260,896,000 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 737,869,762,948,378,056,960:01.17sec; 472,236,648,286,964,521,792,000 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 1,475,739,525,896,756,113,920:01.17sec; 944,473,296,573,929,043,384,000 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 2,951,479,051,793,512,227,840:01.17sec; 1,888,946,593,147,858,086,768,000 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 5,902,958,103,587,024,455,680:01.17sec; 3,777,893,186,295,716,173,536,000 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 11,805,916,207,174,048,911,360:01.17sec; 7,555,786,372,591,432,282,624,000 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 23,611,836,618,436,097,822,720:01.17sec; 15,111,572,745,182,864,565,248,000 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 47,223,673,236,872,191,645,440:01.17sec; 30,223,145,490,365,729,130,496,000 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 94,447,346,473,744,383,290,880:01.17sec; 60,446,290,980,731,458,260,992,000 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 188,894,692,947,488,766,581,760:01.17sec; 120,892,581,961,462,916,532,984,000 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 377,789,385,894,977,533,163,520:01.17sec; 241,785,163,922,925,833,065,968,000 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 755,578,771,789,955,066,327,040:01.17sec; 483,570,327,845,851,666,131,872,000 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 1,511,157,543,579,910,132,654,080:01.17sec; 967,140,655,691,703,332,263,744,000 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 3,022,315,087,159,820,265,308,160:01.17sec; 1,934,280,983,582,405,196,536,480,000 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 4,855,762,717,917,640,530,616,320:01.17sec; 3,868,567,967,167,610,393,272,640,000 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 9,714,516,944,835,280,861,232,640:01.17sec; 7,737,031,973,733,280,690,585,280,000 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 19,535,292,362,087,712,176,117,184:01.17sec; 15,468,015,869,386,166,544,536,320,000 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 38,836,031,738,772,321,072,218,240:01.17sec; 30,936,031,738,772,321,072,218,240,000 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 77,672,063,477,544,242,144,436,480:01.17sec; 24,288,015,869,386,166,544,536,320,000 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 60,168,031,738,772,321,072,218,240:01.17sec; 12,044,007,934,693,083,272,268,160,000 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 30,080,015,869,386,166,544,536,320:01.17sec; 6,022,003,967,346,936,136,532,640,000 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 15,040,007,934,693,083,272,268,160:01.17sec; 3,011,001,983,673,468,068,266,320,000 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 7,510,003,967,346,936,136,532,640:01.17sec; 1,505,500,991,836,734,034,133,160,000 metres: 1. S. Smith (US), 3,755,001,983,673,468,068,266,320:01.17sec; 752,750,495,918,367,017,066

Leading ladies in a rush to show their dominance

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

The leading ladies of Wimbledon threw their weight about in yesterday's first-round matches. They had been kept waiting and leading ladies do not like that. So when two wet days were succeeded by a dry one (mostly sunny, too), they wasted no time in stamping their authority on the tournament and sending one another warning messages.

Martina Navratilova and Chris Evert lost only one game each and Steffi Graf lost only two. Pam Shriver conceded three and Helena Sukova five. True, the opposition was hardly intimidating, but one had the impression that the players who most matter were roaring straight into the fast lane. They all had the same terminus in mind and none had right of way. Talking of terminus, Miss Navratilova's opponent reminded us of Lady Bracknell's assertion that suspicion is inevitably attached to anyone with origins in a terminus. Claudia Porwik lives at Furth, renowned for the fact that it lies at one end (the other is Nuremberg) of the first railway in Germany. Not a lot of people know that.

Miss Porwik, aged 18, is almost 5ft 11in tall and a natural athlete. She also looked a promising tennis player when she gave Miss Navratilova a good match in Paris last year. Later Miss Porwik was out of the game for three months after an operation on the wrist of her racket arm. This year she has been a first-round loser in eight of her 15 tournaments.

After 31 minutes Miss

Porwik was heading for the dressing room with only 16 points to her name. Miss Navratilova had runs of 10 and 13 consecutive points. Miss Graf had runs of 10 and 16 and Miss Shriver a run of 14. None was more impressive than Miss Graf who had more to prove than the others — on the grass of Wimbledon, anyway. Miss Graf lost only 24 points to Adriana Villagran, of Argentina, who



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could provide her with only 42 minutes of match-play.

Ken Woolcott, the athletics coach, was a particularly well-qualified admirer of Miss Graf's mobility — on what should have been an alien surface. Miss Graf looked completely at ease, not least with her services, her volleys, and the sliced backhand that keeps low and sets up points-winning chances.

Miss Graf was pleased. As far as footwork was concerned, she thought Wimbledon suited her even more than the clay of Paris. "With my type of game I can play on anything," she said, without a

hint of conceit. "Today I had no problems with anything. I was playing very well and felt good out there. I hope it is not coming too early."

Sara Gomer, taking only 11 points from each set, fell into her familiar role as Miss Evert's practice partner. The leading men in action also breezed into the second round without too much bother: Mats Wilander against a left-handed qualifier, Gary Muller, of South Africa; Mikolaj Meier against Mike DePalmer, of the United States; and Yannick Noah against Brad Drewitt, of Australia.

Watching a clay-court specialist like Meier play on grass is rather like observing a painter in oils doing the best he can with water-colour. Some of the richness of texture has to be discarded. Watching Noah and his compatriot, Henri Leconte, play on anything is always exciting. One would probably have to go back to the 1920s to recall two other Frenchmen who ranked so high and turned the game into such a delightful spectacle.

Leconte's opponent yesterday was Andre Agassi, of Las Vegas, aged 17, who was chiefly remarkable for an imaginative two-tone haircut. On an adjacent court an even more unusual haircut adorned Mikael Pernfors. Most of his hair was so short as to be almost subcutaneous, but there was a brush-like plateau at the summit.

Pernfors, aged 23, has honorary membership of the "punk" fraternity. He also plays tennis rather well. Yesterday he beat Robert Seguso 3-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-7, 10-8 in a match that lasted three hours and 31 minutes and turned out to the satisfaction of most teenage spectators.

They tend to have an affinity with such non-conformists as Pernfors and some of them went so far as to appear in public with the Swedish flag painted on their faces. Pernfors obliged them. Indeed, he had a match point in the fourth set. In the fifth, Seguso served for the match but lost the game with two double-faults.

"I play tennis because I have a good time doing it," Pernfors told us later. Though he admitted that the money was useful, that match was fun. One also enjoyed the sight of such old chums as Vijay Amritraj and Johan Kriek in action. They have been playing at Wimbledon for so long that they are almost part of the furniture — but at this early stage of the tournament they still look young and still win.

Of the British women, Anne Hobbs beat Wilfried Probst, of West Germany, as she was supposed to and Lisa Gould, of Essex, aged 20, beat Cammy McGregor, of California, which made nonsense of their respective world ranking. These are early days, true, but it is encouraging to see a few British players upsetting the odds at Wimbledon.



Straightforward: Mayotte heads for a straight-sets win over Fleurian, of France, yesterday (Photograph: Hugh Rontledge)

Connors stays wealthy and wise

By David Miller

The executive sporting world is an odd phenomenon. It does not really matter what the Centre Court programme is nowadays because more than half the ticket holders do not turn up for the first couple of hours. They are in the hospitality tents.

It was the standing enclosures that were packed solid for Jimmy Connors, following the brief appearance of the ladies' champion in the opening match. The man who has been spectacularly pounding the ball, the opposition, and too often the linesmen, for the past 15 years, had played 12 games against Mary Davis yesterday before there was a spectator in the royal box, at which point the Duchess of York became a momentary

knock-out and the focus of the zoom lenses.

It has taken Connors most of those 15 years to reach temperamental equilibrium. This is a common effect of fatherhood. He admitted as much after winning 6-1, 7-6, 7-6. With some of the old panache, which in the quarter-final could give Becker more anxiety than Connors gave him recently at Queen's, he played with a flourish.

"I have three roads to choose from these days, a player, a family man or a businessman," he said afterwards. But he will not be recommending the game to his young son or daughter. "Tennis is not natural, it is not normal for the human body," he said, talking of today's inter-continental schedules. The glamour is all very well,

but the public does not see the meaningless hours spent in the locker room or commuting in planes from Tokyo to Paris to Buenos Aires. "Trying to satisfy everyone". Not to mention their own pockets.

Davis, a heavily muscled six-footer from Harbor Bay Isle, California, is an agreeable player with free-swinging ground strokes but a suspect forehand volley, which Connors's forehand down the line frequently punctured. The crowd look to Davis, especially the way he smiled, when he occasionally received a bad call. He surrendered four service games in the first set. "I didn't play poorly, I just got shelled," he reflected.

Connors has never been an artist so much as an enthusiast. "I just like the game," he says in explanation of his

survival at the top until the age of 34. "It keeps me healthy, wealthy and wise," though the latter attribute has only recently overtaken him.

When his game is singing, as it was yesterday, he hit the ball full-bloodedly off the middle, with the noise of someone beating a carpet, the way you wish you could play in the public parks: whack, whack, whack, as though he dislikes the ball.

He ran away with both tie-breaks, 7-3 and 7-1. "He's the best returner of service the game's ever seen," Davis said. "I should have won the third set, when his concentration faltered. At least I've now played on all the grand slam centre courts."

Connors enjoys the roller-coaster of ups and downs that has been his career.

YESTERDAY'S WIMBLEDON RESULTS

(Seeded players in capitals)

Men's singles

Winner: £155,000

Runner-up: £77,500

Holder: B Becker (WG)

First round

M Purcell (US) bt S Borfield (GB), 6-1, 6-1, 6-2

S E Davis (US) bt D De Miguel (Sp), 6-1, 6-1, 6-3

G Borg (Swe) bt P Kuhnert (WG), 6-3, 6-3, 6-2

J Sagi (US) bt J Carlsson (Swe), 6-1, 6-1, 6-2

T S MAYOTTE (US) bt J Fleurian (Fr), 6-2, 6-3, 6-4

V Amritraj (Ind) bt D Keranic (WG), 6-2, 6-3, 7-5

M W Anger (US) bt S Colombo (It), 6-3, 7-5, 7-6

D PATE (US) bt S Casal (Sp), 6-4, 7-6, 6-3

C Borgstrom (Swe) bt P Lundgren (Swe), 6-4, 6-2, 1-6, 3-6, 13-11

A Volkov (USSR) bt L Stenfil (US), 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4

J C Kriek (US) bt J Averdano (Sp), 6-2, 6-1, 4-6, 6-4

M J Bates (GB) bt P Fleming (US), 7-6, 7-6, 7-6

M McEIR (Cz) bt M DePalmer (US), 6-3, 6-2, 7-5

J S CONNORS (US) bt M Davis (US), 6-1, 7-6, 7-6

R A Rieneberg (US) bt R Stadler (Switz), 6-7, 7-6, 6-3, 7-6

J Gunnarsson (Swe) bt M Leach (US), 6-4, 6-4, 6-4

K Flach (US) bt R Sead (Arg), 6-1, 6-4, 6-4

M Pernfors (Swe) bt R Seguso (US), 3-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-7, 10-8

P Cane (US) bt J Arlas (US), 6-7, 6-2, 7-5, 6-3

H LECONTE (Fr) bt A Agassi (US), 6-2, 8-1, 6-2

A Mansdorf (US) bt N A Fulwood (GB), 6-2, 7-6, 6-1

L Scott (US) bt G Holmes (US), 6-4, 6-2, 7-6

U Stenlund (Swe) bt J Carter (US), 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4

M WILANDER (Swe) bt G Muller (SA), 6-2, 6-1, 6-4

Y NOAH (Fr) bt B D Drewitt (Aus), 6-4, 6-4, 6-4

A Maurer (US) bt C U Steeb (WG), 6-4, 6-7, 6-4, 5-7, 11-9

R Krishnan (Ind) bt M Westphal (WG), 6-3, 6-1, 6-3

E SANCHEZ (Sp) bt M Bauer (US), 6-2, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4

M Laurendeau (Can) bt P Vojtek (WG), 7-5, 6-3, 6-0

B Scanlon (US) bt T Mmoh (Nig), 4-6, 6-7, 6-2, 6-4, 8-4

J B Swenson (Swe) bt S Youl (Aus), 5-7, 6-1, 6-3, 2-6, 6-3

L Gildemeister (Peru) bt M Paz (Arg), 7-5, 4-6, 6-3

W M TURNBULL (Aus) bt D Spence (US), 6-4, 6-2

A H White (US) bt P Paradis (Fr), 6-3, 7-5

L C Gould (GB) bt C MacGregor (US), 6-3, 6-2

L Golarsa (It) bt G M Kim (US), 6-4, 6-1

W E White (US) bt M Jaggard (Aus), 6-2, 7-6

R REGGI (It) bt B A Bowes (US), 6-4, 6-2

A E Hobbs (GB) bt W Probst (WG), 6-2, 4-6, 6-0

S P Skone (US) bt P Casale (US), 6-1, 6-3

R H White (US) bt A L Grunfeld (GB), 6-1, 6-3

C Tarnier (Fr) bt V L Dunbar (US), 6-1, 7-5

S HANIK (WG) bt D S Van Rensburg (SA), 7-5, 6-2

Key to countries

Arg: Argentina; Aus: Australia; Br: Brazil; Bul: Bulgaria; Can: Canada; Cze: Czechoslovakia; Den: Denmark; Fr: France; GB: Great Britain; Ger: Germany; Gr: Greece; Hov: Hungary; Ind: India; It: Italy; Jpn: Japan; Mex: Mexico; Nig: Nigeria; Per: Peru; Pol: Poland; Rom: Romania; SA: South Africa; Sp: Spain; SWE: Sweden; Swi: Switzerland; US: United States; USSR: Soviet Union; WG: West Germany; YUG: Yugoslavia

● Tuesday's late results on page 42

Euphoria delayed after Bates wins

By David Powell

Jeremy Bates won a singles match at Wimbledon for the first time in five attempts yesterday. He became the third British man in the first round to upset the rankings but it is premature to talk of a national revival. More likely it will be just a groan from the deathbed.

Bates defeated Peter Fleming, the former world No. 8 and seven times a men's doubles finalist at Wimbledon, by winning all three sets on tie-breaks. Afterwards Bates said encouraging things about not being satisfied with one win and being inspired by "Tuesday's British successes. Students of the draw, however, will not yet be reaching for their Union Jacks."

Bates, the British No. 2, and Andrew Castle, the No. 1, are only a win or two away from meeting the top two seeds, Boris Becker (for Bates) and Ivan Lendl (for Castle). Chris Bailey, in beating Gary

Donnelly, who is more than 400 places above him in the world order, on Tuesday evening, has earned himself a second round match with Brad Gilbert, the twelfth seed.

Britain's other winner, Stephen Shaw, who swept the more highly ranked American, Todd Wicken, out of his path, now meets Jimmy Connors, the seventh seed who defeated him, albeit in a close match, at Queen's a fortnight ago. Assuming Castle beats the young qualifier, Richey Reneberg, he runs into Lendl in the third round, which means that Bates is the best hope of British interest into next week.

From plummeting to his "all time low" in April, Bates has restored his confidence with the help of Warren Jacques, Kevin Curren's coach and one of the candidates for the position of Britain's new full-time national coach.

Underwood heads record changes

By Geoffrey Wheeler

In much rewriting of the record books in yesterday's NatWest Trophy first-round games, pride of place went to the evergreen Derek Underwood, Kent's former England left-arm spin bowler, who routed Scotland for 74 on a drying pitch at Edinburgh.

Underwood's analysis of 11.1-2-31-8 was the best in the 25-year history of this competition. Five bowlers having shared the previous record of seven. He was hit for two boundaries by Duncan Pauline in his first over but

Graeme Hick to pulverize them with an unbeaten 172 made from only 111 balls, an innings that included eight sixes, four of them off successive balls from Martin Taylor, whose 12 overs cost 96 runs. Devon, thoroughly demoralized, were dismissed for 105 and beaten by a record margin of 299 runs.

Dorset paid a high price for a brief moment of triumph against Hampshire at Southampton when Steve Malone had Gordon Greenidge try before he had scored. Chris Smith and David Turner made unbeaten centuries as Hampshire piled up 304 for two before dismissing their opponents for 95.

Yorkshire also made 304 against Wiltshire at Trowbridge but lost seven wickets in the process.

The Nottinghamshire pace bowlers were far too accurate for Suffolk at Trent Bridge where McEvoy's 27 was top score in a total of 94. Nottinghamshire knocked these off for the loss of their England openers, Broad and Robinson.

Cheshire rallied well from a poor start to reach 182 for eight against Sussex at Hove. Hertfordshire's 162 for eight never looked like being enough at the Oval, where Surrey were successful by eight wickets, a brisk 52 from Gower hurried Leicestershire towards their target of 182 to beat Oxfordshire.

NatWest reports and scoreboards, page 43

was virtually unplayable thereafter.

Kent, in turn, lost their top four batsmen for 29 before the Cowdrey brothers hurried them to a six wickets victory.

There was a real slaughter of the innocents at Worcester, where Devon's bowlers were savaged for a massive 404 for three, 12 higher than the previous best total scored by Warwickshire against Oxfordshire in 1984.

Devon were softened up by Ian Botham, who just missed a century before noon, scoring his 102 from 92 balls with three sixes and 10 fours in an opening partnership of 152 with Tim Curtis.

If Devon thought the worst was over, they were under a sad misapprehension. Enter

Replacements improve team

By Pat Butcher, Athletics Correspondent

The British team for the European Cup in Prague continues to be plagued by withdrawals. Fortunately for athletics it must be the only sport in which when someone drops out, he is not replaced by a reserve but by the original choice.

For as Steve Cram, the world and European champion came in to "save the day" for the selectors over the 1,500-metre hurdles, so yesterday, when Derek Redmond became the latest to drop out of the team, Roger Black, the

European 400 metres champion, stepped in as replacement.

Redmond incurred a slight hamstring pull in training on Tuesday night, and Black, who was already going to Prague as a member of the relay team, agreed to do the individual race as well.

As Frank Dick, the national director of coaching, points out, even with two major withdrawals, the British men's team is now stronger than it was at the start of the week.

The selectors have strengthened their women's sprint relay squad by adding Mary Berkeley and Pippa Windle, and have called up Dawn Gandy for the 4 x 400 relay.

SPORT IN BRIEF

Davies not for League

Jonathan Davies, the Welsh fly half, who has just returned home from the World Cup, says he will not make a hasty decision about where he will play next season. However, he maintains he will not be going into Rugby League.

"If I leave Neath, I'll play for Llanelli," he said. "I haven't made up my mind yet, but the clubs will be first to know."

Currie contest

The former British heavyweight boxing champion, Hughie Currie, of Cardiff, returns to the ring for the first time in 18 months. He tops the bill against the Welsh champion, Chris Jacobs, at York Hall tonight.

Mendis again

Colombo (Reuters) — Duleep Mendis has been named Sri Lanka's captain for the World Cup cricket tournament in India and Pakistan later this year. A cricket board official said yesterday, Mendis, aged 35, a hard-hitting batsman, has captained Sri Lanka since 1982.

Bad sports

Warsaw (Reuters) — Severe penalties have been imposed on eight Polish first division football clubs for disrupted performances in end-of-season matches, the sports daily, *Przedklat Sporty*, reported yesterday. The football federation has banned the clubs from foreign trips and transferring players for at least a year.

Ibrox ban

Rangers have banned two of their supporters from Ibrox. One of them is a 16-year-old who was arrested during a pitch invasion at Pittodrie, Aberdeen, on May 2, found to be in possession of a knife and fined £250 in court. The other is a man who ran from the Rangers' end at Celtic Park on April 4 onto the pitch and confronted the Celtic forward, Brian McClair.

Games offer

Indianapolis (AFP) — Indianapolis is the latest city to offer to host the 1988 Olympic Games if civil unrest in South Korea forced the International Olympic Committee to move the Games away from Seoul.

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END COLUMN

England plan to stop the world

By Minhaz Merchant

Editor of Sterling Newspapers of India

When the International Cricket Conference (ICC) meets tomorrow in London, it will have more than cricket on its mind.

The World Cup, to be held later this year in India and Pakistan, may be jeopardised by the controversy between the West Indies Cricket Board and the Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB) over the West Indians' determination to raise the issue of South Africa at the meeting.

This is the view, it is believed in India, that the TCCB and its chief executive, Alan Smith, would be quietly happy to promote.

The strategy serves a purpose: to divide the black cricketing nations — the West Indies on the one side, India and Pakistan on the other — by hinting that if the West Indies push their point too hard tomorrow, England (and, as a consequence, Australia and New Zealand) might find themselves unable to take part in the World Cup.

Thus, the TCCB hopes that India and Pakistan will vote against the West Indies board in the interests of a turbulence-free World Cup.

This is the first time the World Cup is being held outside England. There is the feeling in Indian cricketing circles — wholly misplaced, I hope — that the TCCB is not overjoyed at the prospect of losing its monopoly on the event. And if Australia, the West Indies and others insist — as they will — on having subsequent cups, England's own turn might not come again for the remainder of this century.

A pat solution to the problem

There is thus scope for believing that English cricket officials might welcome a bit of controversy before this year's World Cup in India and Pakistan.

The pat solution: In future, to avoid such unnecessary and time-wasting acrimony, fix England as a permanent venue for the World Cup. The West Indies proposal has therefore come, in a sense, at just the right time.

The West Indies board, for its part, says it merely wishes to extend the scope of the Gleneagles Agreement on sporting contact with South Africa. If, it argues, sportmen are to be barred under Gleneagles from playing in South Africa in their official capacity, then they should also be barred from coaching there.

The TCCB's well-known stand of course is that English players coaching in South Africa must be free to earn their livelihood in the winter and that (in case anyone thinks that is being a shade too mercenary) they, anyway, coach players of all races.

It further states that any attempt to impose restrictions on England's choice of World Cup players will constitute intolerable interference and is therefore unacceptable. There is merit in this stand, as indeed there is in the West Indies' position.

Taking politics out of sport

The issue we need to look straight in the eye is the TCCB's apparent — I hope I am wrong — efforts to use the Indo-Pakistan World Cup as a bargaining instrument tomorrow. That is a tactic which should not be attempted, for it will not succeed.

By putting pressure on the Government of South Africa — and banning all cricketing contact with that country is one of many such ways in which pressure can and should be applied — there is a chance, however slim, that one must be taken, of exercising politics from sport and making South Africa a truly multiracial society.

Coaching players of all races, as England's winter cricketers conscientiously do, will not stop apartheid (though it will produce good coloured cricketers for English countries). Banning all sporting contact with South Africa may not stop apartheid, either. But it will make it more difficult and less pleasant to practise it.